



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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CONTENTS: Vol. LXXVII., No. 12 (Series No. 1599).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

	PAGE		PAGE
Association Affairs	56	Gurjun Balsam Oil	58
Australasian News	39	India and the East	38
Bankruptcy Report	52	Information Department	46
Births	53	Irish News	35
Brussels Exhibition	40	Legal Queries	64
Business Changes	55	Letters to the Editor	63
Chemists' Dental Society	45	Marriages	53
Colonial and Foreign		Miscellaneous Inquiries	64
News	39	New Companies	52
Coming Events <i>Col. Supp.</i>		Observations and Reflec- tions	47
Company News	52	Personalities	53
Deaths	53	Poisonings	57
Deed of Arrangement	52	Prescription Problem	55
Deutscher Apotheker Verein	56	Private Meeting	52
Editorial Articles:		Retrospect	64
Dental Prospects	48	Scots News	36
The Opium Situation	49	South African News	37
Foreign Medicines in Russia	49	The Human Form	51
Notes	50	Trade-marks Applied For	57
English News	34	Trade Notes	54
French News	37	Trade Report	59
Gazette	52	William the Porter	51
		Wills, Recent	54

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A PUBLICATION which contains hundreds of pages of special business announcements intermingled with much necessary technical, legal, and commercial information, is bound to be an advertising medium of the highest value. That is why

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Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

The isolation of radium, the state of pharmacy abroad, the medicine-stamp trouble at the Cape, and some notes on Crato von Craffheim are the subjects of "Xrayser II.'s" observations (p. 47).

Some useful details regarding the physical characteristics of gurjun balsam are given on p. 58. These are important as a means of detecting the balsam when it is employed as an adulterant of copaiba.

A memorial has been presented to the Liverpool City Council calling for opposition to the Shops (No. 2) Bill (p. 63). It appears that feeling against this measure is growing throughout the country (p. 50).

We conclude our report on the pharmaceutical and chemical displays at the Brussels Exhibition, dealing with the exhibits of Belgium, France, and Germany (p. 40). On p. 41 is given a reproduction of the Exhibition medal. The British awards are detailed on p. 44.

The difficulties of importing medicines into Russia are increasing, owing to new regulations made by the Medical Council. The term "secret medicine" includes packed drugs. The exclusion of foreign medicines prevents Russia from benefiting from the advance in medical knowledge (p. 49).

The Week's News

The Don Memorial at Forfar was unveiled by Mr. G. Claridge Druce on September 8 (p. 36).

Half a ton of saccharin was stolen last Sunday night from the warehouse of the Saccharin Corporation (p. 35).

The Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association, which was founded on August 12, is the first of its kind to be formed in India (p. 38).

The sale of sweet nitre and other spirituous medicines is the subject of an interesting letter from the Board of Customs and Excise printed on p. 56.

The assistant to Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., who sold hyoscine hydrobromide to Crippen gave evidence at the police-court hearing of the charge against Crippen of wife-murder (p. 35).

The annual meeting of the Deutscher Apotheker Verein has been held at Brunswick. The questions discussed were political as distinguished from what are known here as practical subjects (p. 56).

The Chemists' Dental Society was founded last week; we give an account of the meeting on p. 45. The prospects of the British Dental Association's draft Bill are not improving. It is now stated to be only "an ephemeral document," of which the details are still under discussion (p. 48).

Trade and Market Matters.

The reduction in the price of saccharin takes place as from October 1 (p. 54).

The levying of port rates on goods by the Port of London Authority commences from November 1 (p. 54).

The Board of Trade Returns for August show a continued improvement in overseas trade. The increase in imports is 3,619,000*l.* and in exports 6,524,000*l.* (p. 50).

The Bandong Quinine Factory has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for 1909. A full and interesting account of the year's working is given on p. 62.

We give some notes on the present position of the opium market (p. 49). The price has advanced considerably since July. The conditions of the autumn sowings are expected to influence future prices (p. 49).

The bulk of price-alterations is still upwards, these including a 5*l.* advance in glycerin, 10*d.* in codeine, 3*d.* in morphine, and 1*s.* in cream of tartar. Opium and tartaric acid remain strong. Soudan acacia, hydrastis, linseed, and spearmint oil are firmer. Cubebs, copper sulphate, and quicksilver "seconds" are cheaper to buy (p. 54).

FORMULAS FOR REMEDIES.

We propose to reserve space in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1911, for formulas of remedies which our subscribers desire to bring within the exemption from stamp-duty extended to known, admitted, and approved remedies. The *C. & D. Diary* was the first publication recognised by the Revenue authorities for the purpose of exemption (July 20, 1903). Each formula sent to us for printing should be written on a piece of paper by itself, the quantities being in apothecaries' signs, and the shop stamp or label of the sender should be placed on the back.

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor: please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. C. Dickenson, chemist and druggist, has had a handsome up-to-date front put in at his pharmacy at 119 South End, Croydon.

A letter addressed to "Mr. A. Taylor, chemist, Market Place, Yorks," found its correct destination at Middleham, Yorks, in spite of the incomplete address. The missive only took two days in travelling *via* York, Richmond, and Bedale.

Two Russian subjects were charged at the Thames Police Court on September 9 with manufacturing an excisable article in an unentered place. The woman prisoner pleaded that she was making a medicine which she had been ordered to take by a doctor.

The yearly "Announcements" of the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., has just been issued. In technical optics arrangements have been made to extend the advanced work in sight-testing and physiological optics, and to develop the classes in other directions to meet the growing requirements of the optical trade and of certifying bodies. There are both day and evening courses.

Mr. G. R. Jones, chemist and druggist, The Square, Llanwrst, met with a series of thrilling experiences on September 9 while climbing Garnedd Llewelyn, one of the North Wales mountains. During a difficult descent Mr. Jones, who became separated from his companion, had a lucky escape from being dashed down a cliff. The adventurers reached home by midnight in a cut and bruised condition after a journey in the darkness through bogs and over boulders.

A summary of the statement of affairs of Charles Joseph O'Toole, John Charles O'Toole, and Richard Crompton O'Toole, trading as Toole & Sons, hair-specialists, 40 Euston Road, Morecambe, and formerly at Bradford, shows gross liabilities amounting to 684*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and liabilities expected to rank 679*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, with assets estimated at 2*l.* The deficiency account includes 560*l.*, judgment by default in an undefended action (*C. & D.*, June 4, p. 841). The debtors make no offer to their creditors.

The Portsmouth Town Council discussed on September 13 the salary of 23*s.* a week paid to a dispenser at the Borough Lunatic Asylum. Councillor Mactavish urged that the holder was being underpaid, and was receiving, in fact, less than many a labourer. The Chairman of the Asylum Committee (Councillor Payne) said he thought that the dispenser was being well paid for his work, seeing that attendance was required on only three hours a day, and therefore he was at liberty to get some other employment during the remainder of the day.

The Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Bradford Corporation, at a meeting held recently, passed a resolution welcoming the re-introduction of the Government Shops Bill, expressing the fervent desire that it may become law this Session, and approving of proposed amendments for a sixty-hour week, including meal-times of one hour for dinner and half an hour for tea, except on half-holidays, and a one-o'clock stop on the weekly half-holidays. The committee also calls upon members of all parties of the House of Commons to give their support to the reasonable proposals contained in the amendments.

"The Connoisseur" had recently a reproduction of an oil-portrait of Fra Paolo Scarpì in the possession of Mr. R. A. Witchell, the Drug-stores, Grove Street, Derby. Fra Scarpì, who died in 1623, was a member of the Order of Servites, who made a powerful attack on the Council of Trent. A portrait of Scarpì was presented by the British Ambassador at Venice to King's College, Cambridge, but was lost in 1744. Half-a-dozen replicas were taken of it, and the only one previously known to exist hangs in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Mr. Witchell inclines to the belief that he has the original.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

In Hackney three samples each of olive oil, arrowroot, and mustard were taken for analysis and certified as genuine.

Two samples each of camphorated oil and of castor oil were analysed at Walsall during the past quarter, and found to be genuine.

Window-dressing Competitions.

The Swindon Chamber of Commerce have arranged a window-dressing competition to be held on October 21 and 22, in which a class has been reserved for chemists, photographers, etc.

The Ramsgate Chamber of Commerce have decided to hold a shopping week and window-dressing competition from October 3 to 8. The intending competitors include Mr. D. T. Evans, chemist, Harbour Street, and the Timothy White Co., Ltd., High Street.

Consumption Crusade.

It is estimated that at present there are between 350,000 and 400,000 persons in the United Kingdom suffering from tuberculosis and 90,000 persons die each year from tubercular disease. The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption propose to make a further campaign in order to disseminate a knowledge of the infectious nature of the disease and of the methods of combating it. The new crusade is intended to be purely educational, and will include travelling tuberculosis exhibitions and popular lectures calculated to influence public opinion in favour of a concerted onslaught on the disease.

What is a Noxious Drug?

Sir Charles Matthews, the Director of Public Prosecutions, has written to Mr. J. Barnes, the solicitor for Mr. W. O. Smith, chemist and druggist, Fareham, as follows:

"Since the hearing of this case on August 27, I have very carefully considered the position, and having regard to the fact that the case was thoroughly investigated, and that the Justices did not see their way to convict, I have decided not to proceed further with the prosecution."

This case was reported in the *C. & D.*, September 3, p. 385.

Midland Notes.

The Worcester County Council have several valuable science scholarships worth up to 60*l.* going a-begging. Several of these have been gained in the past by pharmaceutical apprentices, and they are well adapted to youths who have just finished an early apprenticeship, to get them ready for the Minor by the time they come of age, and also afford them the advantages of a University education.

Another outlet for the services of the lady dispenser is to be found in the local Press. An advertisement for a young lady to assist in hospital bacteriological work and bookkeeping, under the City of Birmingham Health Department, states that preference will be given to one who has had laboratory or dispensing experience. However, the wages offered—15*s.* per week with dinner—are not likely to attract the lady pharmacist.

Fires.

A fire at the residence of Mr. Samuel Biggin, chemist and druggist, Alsager, Cheshire, was caused by some curtains being blown on to a gas-jet. A passer-by raised the alarm. The damage, which was not serious, is covered by insurance.

An outbreak of fire, which was confined to the first floor of the Drury Lane warehouse of Messrs. Proctor, Son & Clague, chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne, caused considerable damage to the stock of druggists' sundries and aerated waters. The loss is covered by insurance.

Contracts.

Deepwade Guardians.—Mr. A. E. Churchyard, Ph.C., Harleston, for trusses.

Runcorn Urban Council.—Mr. J. H. Weston, chemist, Runcorn, for carbolic acid.

Lewes Guardians.—Vennall & Co., Rye, for Jeyes' fluid, at 23*s.* 6*d.* per 6-gal. drum.

Swaffham Guardians.—Mr. F. W. Cooper, chemist, for the supply of disinfectants.

Bedford Guardians.—Mr. T. Stevens, Bedford, for disinfectants at 2*s.* 7*d.* per gal.

Keighley Guardians.—Mr. J. Harrison, chemist, Keighley, for the supply of drugs.

Strood (Kent) Guardians.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfecting fluid, at 10s. per dozen pints.

Cranbrook (Kent) Guardians.—Mr. A. W. Hudson, chemist, Cranbrook, for medical appliances.

Ramsbottom Urban Council.—Adecocks, Ltd., for liquid disinfectant; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, for disinfectant-powder.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—The North British Rubber Co., for the supply of water-beds, pillows, etc., to the Tooting Bec Asylum.

Wycombe Union.—Mr. W. T. Fuge, pharmacist, High Wycombe, for cod-liver oil and quinine; and Messrs. Young & Co., chemists, High Wycombe, for disinfectants.

Twickenham District Council.—Messrs. H. E. Hope & Co., for 240 gals. of carbolic fluid (carbolic-acid coefficient 10), at 1s. 3d. per gal.; Mr. A. Feather, chemist, Twickenham, for 1 ton Corporation powder (guaranteed equal to 25 per cent. pure carbolic acid), at 5l.

Droxford Guardians.—W. Bates & Co., Ltd., chemists, Southampton, for bandages at 10d. per doz., camphorated oil at 1s. 2d. per pint, castor oil at 8d. per pint, Condy's fluid at 11d. per bottle, medicated wool at 10d. per lb., boric lint at 1s. per lb., white lint at 1s. 3d. per lb., methylated spirit at 2s. 6d. per gal. Sanitas Co., Ltd., for Sanitas at 3s. 6d. per gal.

Islington Guardians.—The contract of Messrs. Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, for glass measures has been amended on the representation of the contractors, who stated that they had quoted at per dozen in lieu of per gross. A committee reported to the Guardians that it was palpable that an error had been made. The contractors have agreed to supply the measures (about seven dozen) at the prices per gross quoted in the next lowest tender—viz., minim 74s., 4-dr. 64s., 2-oz. 72s., 3-oz. 81s., 4-oz. 93s., 6-oz. 100s., 20-oz. 168s., and 40-oz. 264s.

Various Charges.

At Ramsgate on September 7, Henry Jones Pryce, described as a drug-traveller, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking sulphonal. His wife having promised to look after him, prisoner was discharged.

During the hearing of a charge of attempted suicide preferred at Scarborough on September 8 against a Sheffield lady it was stated that the excessive dose—two teaspoonfuls of arsenic—saved her life owing to the vomiting which ensued.

At Winchester, on September 5, an errand-boy named Leslie Coombes was charged with stealing an iron dog-trough and pestle, value 7s. 6d., the property of his employers, Messrs. Hunt & Co., chemists, High Street, Winchester. The lad, who stated that he thought the articles were of no use and might be taken away, was discharged.

At Ludlow, on September 13, three tramps, giving their names as John Harrison, Wm. Smith, and Wm. Booth, were remanded on a charge of stealing money (17s. 10d.) and goods from the pharmacy of Mr. J. Blower, chemist and druggist, Craven Arms, Salop. Mr. Blower's shop was broken into during the previous Sunday night, entrance being gained through a trap-door leading from the street to the cellar below the pharmacy. A constable stated that he found some of the missing property on each of the defendants, who were arrested at Shrewsbury.

At Bolton on September 12, James Chadwick, druggists' traveller, Oak Street, Southport, was bound over under the Probation Act for six months for obtaining money by false pretences. It was stated for the prosecution that the accused offered to each one of several Bolton tradesmen the sole agency for druggists' sundries, which, he said, were made by a large firm at Southport. One tradesman had paid 4l. 4s. for goods which, he said, were practically worthless. The defendant's solicitor undertook that the money thus obtained, amounting to 25l. 11s., would be repaid by the accused, and this sum was handed over to the Clerk. The Mayor stated that the Bench regarded the offence as a very serious one and that accused would have to pay costs also.

Theft of Saccharin.

Half a ton of saccharin, valued at 1,200l., with an addition for Excise-duty of 500l., was stolen from the warehouse of the Saccharin Corporation in Ewer Street, Southwark, London, S.E., on Sunday night, September 11. The thieves unlocked the wicket gate leading to the warehouse with a skeleton key, and, making their way to the office, obtained the keys of the heavy gates leading to the yard. Wheel-marks showed that they drove a horse and van into the yard, and they then forced open the door of the "sealed" warehouse and loaded up ten bags, each containing 1 cwt. of saccharin. Locking the doors behind them, they drove the van away, and pushed the key of the yard gates underneath into the yard. There is no watchman on the premises at night, and it was not until the following morning that the robbery was discovered.

The Crippen Case.

This case was resumed at the Bow Street Police Court on September 9. (See *C. & D.*, September 10, p. 399.) That part of the evidence for the prosecution which was of interest to our readers concerned the purchase of hyoscine hydrobromide by the prisoner Crippen. Mr. Harold Kirby, an assistant in the New Oxford Street shop of Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., stated that the prisoner purchased 5 grains of hyoscine hydrobromide on January 10, and witness produced the poison-book, the name of the purchaser being entered as "Munyon's, per H. H. Crippen," and the purpose for which it was required being given as "homœopathic preparations." Mr. Newton, for the defence, elicited in cross-examination that Crippen had during last year purchased cocaine, morphine, and mercurials, and witness had dispensed one or two prescriptions for Crippen. In re-examination, Mr. Humphreys asked witness whether he would make out a list of poisons which prisoner had purchased, when Mr. Newton objected to morphine being called a poison; he said drug was the proper word to use. Witness stated that it would not be necessary for a doctor to sign the poison-book if he handed in a written order.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was fixed for Wednesday, September 7. No meeting was, however, held owing to the absence of a quorum. The following members attended: Mr. John Smith (President), Mr. William J. Baxter, J.P. (Vice-President), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. W. F. Wells, G. D. Beggs, J.P., and J. E. Connor, J.P.

Brevities.

Dr. J. C. McWalter has been appointed examiner in medical jurisprudence to the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

The contract for medicines for the Monaghan and Cavan Asylum has been awarded by the Governors to Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast.

Creditors of the late Mr. John Finegan, The Medical Hall, Thomas Street, Dublin, have been notified that the assets will be distributed on October 1.

At a presentation to the Rev. Daniel McCashin, of St. Malachy's, Belfast, an address was given by Mr. J. C. C. Payne, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Dublin Road.

Mr. Geo. E. Robinson, Ph.C., formerly with Messrs. Evans, Dawson Street, Dublin, has acquired the pharmacy of Dr. C. Dunlop, Ph.C., Lower Camden Street, Dublin.

Mr. Jas. Guiler, Ph.C., Ormeau Road, Belfast, was one of a deputation which waited on the Belfast Corporation on September 12 to protest against any extension of the gasworks of that thoroughfare.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. Robert Barklie, public analyst, Fountain Street, Belfast, must furnish particulars to Messrs. Shean & Dickson, solicitors, High Street, on or before October 1.

At the annual meeting of the Co. Derry Technical Instruction Committee, in Coleraine, on September 10, an altercation took place between the Chairman (Mr. H. T. Barrie, M.P.) and Mr. J. E. O'Neill, J.P., chemist and druggist, Maghera. The Chairman said that Mr. O'Neill's work on the committee was destructive.

A Faculty of Commerce is to be established at the Belfast University. In framing the curriculum the needs of three classes of students have been borne in mind: those who are or expect to be engaged in business; those who are preparing for the administrative work of the State or the municipality; and those who contemplate social or philanthropic work.

Presentations.

The directors and staff of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin, met together at 12 Grafton Street on September 10 to bid farewell to two of the members of the staff—Miss M. Wonfor, of the office staff, and Mr. C. P. Thomas, laboratory chemist.—Sir Thomas W. Robinson, managing director, said that he would reverse the general custom of "ladies first" on this occasion, because Mr. Thomas was going so far away—viz., to Australia—and then on behalf of the subscribers he presented Mr. Thomas with a Raleigh bicycle. Sir Thomas referred to the excellent social and business qualifications which Mr. Thomas had always shown in his daily work. It was not given to every man to work so long and carry out such important and complex duties faithfully to his employers, and not make a single enemy.—Mr. Conyngham endorsed the remarks of his co-director. He mentioned the fact that some years ago he visited Australia, and described some interesting and amusing things he had seen there.—Sir Thomas then proceeded to present a case of cutlery and a case of spoons to Miss May Wonfor on the occasion of her approaching marriage, and mentioned the peculiar circumstance that she should possess so much in common with Mr. Thomas, both in her manner and methods of fulfilling her duties and at the same time maintaining such popularity with the staff.—Both recipients having suitably responded, the secretary of the company (Mr. J. W. Middleton) referred to the genuine nature of the friendship which both had made, so that they took away with them the hearty good wishes of those whom they left behind.

Guardians' Doings.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, have written to the Cork Board of Guardians requesting the return of empties and forwarding a claim for 35*l.*, 25*l.* of which is for unreturned empties.

The Granard Guardians have a quantity of empties awaiting removal. Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast, the former medicine-contractors, have offered to pay a reasonable amount for the work of packing and removal. The present contractors, Messrs. R. Sumner & Co., are also asking for the return of their empties.

The Local Government Board has granted to the Cavan Guardians an extension of time within which to pay the account of Messrs. J. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, for surgical appliances supplied in December 1909. The Guardians have also applied for an extension in the case of the drugs supplied in 1909 by Messrs. R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; but before granting this the L.G.B. require to see the invoices of the drugs.

BARBER'S RASH is much more likely to result from sources outside the hairdressing saloon than from infection at the barber's. This is the conclusion arrived at by Dr. John Wishart, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after experimental evidence that cultures of *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* are destroyed at 65° C. The shaving-water used in hairdressing saloons averages a temperature above this, so that the bacteria, if present, would be killed.

"**SKIP THE THIRD.**"—A guest at a French inn, who was greatly disturbed one night by a series of incessant jumps and bumpings directly overhead, complained to the hotel manager, who brought down a foreign-looking individual to give vent to the following indignant explanation: "Vhy, it vas the doctor's instructions. He leaf me a bottle of medicine, which say, 'Take the mixture two nights running, then skip the third night.' And so I do it. I haf run the first two nights, and last night I skip!"

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Aberdeen.

The meeting of the Aberdeen Parish Council on September 14 was almost wholly occupied with discussing the appointment of the visiting medical officer for the Old-mill Poorhouse. A letter from the local branch of the British Medical Association was read, in which it was stated that the salary offered is "grossly inadequate," and "that the minimum salary for such a responsible position should be 150*l.* per annum." Also that the branch have recommended that no medical man apply for the post in the present circumstances. After lengthy discussion, a motion by Mr. W. Giles, chemist, that the position be advertised at 105*l.* per annum, was accepted. No appointment is to be made in the meantime, but the resident medical officer is to call in a medical adviser for consultation if required.

Edinburgh.

The final of the fifth annual bowling competition of the Pharmacy Athletic Club was played last week. The original entry was sixty-four, and the following are the prize-winners: McIlwrick Challenge Cup Gold Medal: (1) George Alfred Noble, Leith; (2) Alfred Kearney (this is the second occasion on which Mr. Noble has been successful); (3) and (4) J. A. Cochran and J. H. Taylor (equal). Messrs. J. Nesbit, J. D. Hamilton, W. D. Baker, and George Mark also gained prizes.

In Edinburgh, according to outside critics, it is considered bad form to become even mildly excited in the fell clutch of circumstance. Our correspondent, who is not a native, believes there is some truth in the saying, since recently, on seeing a cow walk calmly out of a city pharmacy, he inquired of a woman among the large crowd quietly surrounding the doorway if the animal had damaged anything, and received the following reply: "Naw! at least A dinna think so, but the druggist's got a bit o' a fright!"

Glasgow.

Claims against the estate of the late Mr. Hugh Lambie, chemist and druggist, 22 Nithsdale Road, Strathbungo, Glasgow, are to be lodged with Messrs. D. & W. Wilson, writers, 103 Bath Street, Glasgow.

Some of the leading chemists in the city are making special window-displays of Vinolia toilet-preparations, while an army of canvassers, on behalf of Vinolia Co., are at work soliciting orders from door to door. The orders thus received are passed to the special chemist in each district who has been appointed to execute them.

The Don Memorial.

The ceremony of unveiling the Don memorial at Forfar on September 8 took place under ideal weather conditions. Mr. Druce, who wore his academic robe of black silk, having been introduced to the Provost and subscribers in the Town-hall, the company walked across the High Street to the churchyard, where a crowd of the townspeople were waiting. Standing on the high ground of the slope on which the monument is placed, Mr. Druce delivered his address, which outlined the biography and achievements of George Don, in his usual effective way, to the great delight of the audience, who were charmed by his eloquence. Alluding to the Forfar botanist, Mr. Druce said: "He had in a very special degree those absolute essentials for the field naturalist—quick perception, accurate discrimination, unflagging zeal, patient industry, a retentive memory, and, above all, that innate touch of genius which gave to its possessor a rich dowry as compensation for the drawbacks with which it was not unusually accompanied." The pharmacists present were Messrs. M. Macfarlane, Forfar; J. S. Whyte, Arbroath; D. Ross, Aberdeen; C. Kerr, J. Russell, and W. Cummings, Dundee. At the service of cake and wine which followed Mr. Charles Kerr, Dundee, proposed the toast of "The Town and Trade of Forfar" in an entertaining way, recalling, as an old Forfarian, events of fifty years ago. Mr. Druce mentioned that he had taken the liberty of sending a telegram to Dr. Hooker telling him of this important event.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

WELL AHEAD.—Having been consulted as to the most convenient date for holding the next International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which is to be held in the United States in 1912, the Paris Society of Pharmacy has suggested the month of September and proposes it should take place either in New York or Philadelphia.

PURE FOOD CONGRESS.—A private conference of the official delegates of the various Governments at the Pure Food Congress in Paris has arranged to make certain methods of analysis international, with the consequence that when any food is in future submitted to an analytical test it will have to conform to that international standard.

EHRlich's SYPHILIS-REMEDY.—Professor Bouchard, in a communication to the Academy of Sciences, warns the public that the efficacy of "Ehrlich-Hata's 606" has, by no means been demonstrated. Professor Bouchard declares that the preparation has already caused numerous deaths of syphilis patients, and that this week a man died in a Paris hospital after five injections had been made.

THE SALE OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES.—M. Reynes, a Parisian hairdresser, has been summoned for selling a lotion containing pilocarpine hydrochloride, contrary to the Law of Germinal, which forbids the sale of "substances médicamenteuses" by non-pharmacists. In a similar case decided at Lille in 1909, a hairdresser put on trial on a similar charge was acquitted, "as the use of pilocarpine in the proportions named could not be considered as the sale of a medicinal product."

FRENCH PERFUMERY IN SPAIN.—Spain imports much good-class French perfumery. The cheaper sorts are of home manufacture. The commerce might, however, be extended. It is important that goods be tastily put up, soaps in boxes of three, six, or thirteen cakes; scents in bottles holding 15 to 50 grams. The maker's label on the bottle is essential. Three months' credit is the rule; a few firms only give thirty days'. The discount is stated to vary from 8 to 15 per cent., and Germans give long credit.

A BRANCH BUSINESS.—M. Combe, pharmacist, of Moirans, chose as his better-half a young lady who possessed, among other attractions, the pharmaceutical diploma. The doctor at St. Lupicin, a neighbouring village, sold medicaments, which he is only authorised to do in the event of no pharmacy being in the immediate locality. M. Combe set up a branch at St. Lupicin, put an assistant in charge, and made a daily visit there, returning to Moirans (where his wife "ran" his original pharmacy) every evening. The doctor contended that M. Combe's supervision of the St. Lupicin branch was insufficient, and obtained a verdict in the St. Claude Police Court against the assistant as culpable of illegally exercising pharmacy during the absence of the owner, his employer, and also against M. Combe as his accomplice. The Besançon Court of Appeal, where the case was carried, held, however, that insufficient supervision was not proved, and acquitted M. Combe.

ASSISTANTS' HOURS.—Anxious to do all that is possible to terminate the "demonstrations" of the assistants against those pharmacies of which the proprietors decline to join in the early-closing movement, M. Lépine, Prefect of Police of Paris, arranged to receive deputations (1) from the Assistants' Association, (2) from the Parisian Pharmacists' Association, and (3) the Syndicate of Commercial (or Cutting) Pharmacies. The assistants were first heard by the Prefect, and explained their proposed scheme of the establishment of special night pharmacies, adding that the majority of Parisian pharmacists were with them in this matter. M. Lépine's subsequent interview with the representatives of the pharmacists themselves revealed what is evidently the present stumbling-block. MM. Dufau and Jaboin, who represented the Parisian Pharmacists' Association, expressed themselves in favour of 9 P.M. closing. The Commercial Pharmacists, in each of whose large establishments many assistants are usually employed, stated that as their employes had already a ten-hour day, they claimed the liberty of remaining open all night if necessary.

In view of this divergence of opinion, the admirable Prefect, who has arranged so many knotty questions, came to the conclusion that a definite agreement was impossible for the present.

South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

Cape Colony.

REGISTERED.—Mr. A. Mitchell, L.P.S.I., 1908, was registered to practise as a chemist and druggist in Cape Colony.

ARSON ALLEGED.—Mr. C. Richards, a chemist, of Kalk Bay, was arrested on August 18 on a charge of attempted arson. It is alleged that he set fire to a local drapery store. The accused was released on bail.

ANOTHER GLYCERIN VENTURE.—Following on the proposal to manufacture glycerin in Natal, it is now stated that Messrs. F. Ginsberg & Co., Ltd., are laying down plant for the same purpose at Kingwilliamstown.

MEDICINE-STAMP ACT.—Similar cases to those reported last week were heard against George Whittaker, manager of the Civil Service Co-operative Store, Queen Street, the unstamped articles involved including

6 bottles Luce's eau-de-Cologne, 26 bottles Chesebrough's vaseline, 2 tins Johnson's Baby Powders, 2 bottles Angier's Emulsion, 5 cakes Cuticura Soap, 4 boxes Doans' Backache Kidney Pills, 2 boxes Beecham's Pills, 3 boxes Carter's Liver-pills, 2 boxes Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, and 2 bottles Elliman's Embrocation.

The defendant was fined 10s., as were also the following: Mr. H. M. Ingamell, manager for Whyte & Co., of New Brighton; Mr. Isaac Pola Kow, general dealer, New Brighton; Ah Gin, a Chinese dealer; and Wung William Singson, general dealer.—At Grahamstown the police made a raid on general dealers, inflicting fines varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. In one instance a considerable quantity of proprietary medicines was seized at Messrs. West & Co., chemists, Bathurst Street, Grahamstown. The case was regarded as a serious one, and the full penalty fixed by the Act was 50l., or six months' imprisonment. The Magistrate, however, imposed a fine of 5l. 5s., or one month's hard labour. Mr. West is to appeal.

Natal.

RUBBER.—There is a possibility that in a short time Natal will become the centre of rubber production in South Africa, a new rubber company having been formed in London some three or four months ago. The object of the company is to extract the latex direct from the vines by the Guignet method, the estimated total cost of production being 1s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. London. The district which has been acquired by the company consists of two areas of 60,000 acres and 378,000 acres in Amatongaland, north of Zululand.

Transvaal.

CHEMISTS' DANCE.—The Transvaal Chemists' Athletic Club held another very successful dance in the Caledonian Hall, Johannesburg, on Tuesday, August 16. The success was due mainly to the efforts of the President of the Club (Mr. W. B. Marshall), and the committee (Messrs. Mills, Hetherington, Neilson, Burrows, Christie, and Whieldon).

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at the Society's Rooms, Hout Street, Cape Town, on August 18. Mr. J. Austin Thomas (Vice-President) presided, and there were present: Messrs. G. R. Cleghorn (Vice-President), F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd.), J. Paterson (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), A. E. A. Tothill, J. Sowden (Rondebosch), W. E. Crow (Sea Point), G. L. Tayler (A. Cleghorn & Darroll), T. J. Hughes, J. Dell, H. E. Buxton, J. S. C. Harcus, R. R. W. Alden, and W. A. Sleggs (Hon. Treasurer).—The Chairman read a letter from the President explaining that his and the Secretary's absence was due to an invitation as the Society's representatives to a meeting in honour of Dr. Schechter.—The minutes having been read and confirmed, the Acting Secretary,

read a letter from Mr. W. A. J. Cameron (Secretary to the Transvaal Medical Council and Pharmacy Board) thanking the Society for congratulations on the occasion of his marriage. At a previous meeting Mr. W. A. Crow proposed and Mr. G. L. Tayler seconded: "That the President be asked to allow the Society to defray the costs of his recent prosecution in the police court." Speaking in support of the proposition, Mr. Crow thought that every chemist in the Colony was greatly indebted to Dr. Froembling for not only defending but winning so successfully on a point hitherto overlooked by most of them. Mr. A. E. A. Tothill seconded, and Mr. F. C. Mathew suggested that chemists generally ought to subscribe, but did not wish those present to infer that he was opposing Mr. Crow's motion. After further discussion, in which Mr. J. Patterson and Mr. J. Sowden took part, the proposition was carried unanimously with applause.—A letter addressed to the Right Hon. Louis Botha, Prime Minister, was read, in which the Society asked the Union Government to suspend the Patent-medicine Stamp Act, which, having been imposed for the purpose of increasing the revenue, was no longer required, and further, pointed out the injustice by which the chemists of Cape Colony are burdened with taxation which is not imposed in any other province of the Union. A reply was read from the Minister of Finance, to whose department the Society's letter had been transferred for attention, stating that it was impossible at this juncture to deal with the recommendations, seeing that, under the Act of Union, all statutory enactments not in conflict with the Act remain in force until amended or repealed by the Union Parliament, but that the views of the Society would not be overlooked when the time came to revise the fiscal system of the Union. Mr. Crow moved that a letter be drafted expressing the Society's appreciation of the sympathetic reply. The general opinion seemed to be that the Act ought to be repealed, not amended, and that the Council, in further dealing with this subject, ought to make it their objective.—Mr. F. C. Mathew, in moving a vote of thanks to the Dinner Committee, to whose efforts the success of the dinner was entirely due, said it looked like old times, when the drug-trade in Cape Town was at the zenith of its glory, and also spoke of the good such a function did in uniting the craft, as it was concerted action that was wanted in future legislation. Mr. A. E. A. Tothill replied on behalf of the committee.—A special general meeting was held immediately afterwards to discuss a proposition by Mr. J. Sowden to delete No. 6 of the Society's rules, which states: "That present members of the Society shall not be affected by Rule 4." A letter from the President was read asking the postponement of the discussion on the above subject, which was agreed to.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

KOREAN GINSENG.—Mr. M. Tomiye, expert, and Dr. K. Miyake, in special service of the Ginseng Administration Bureau of Korea, have proceeded to the United States to investigate the ginseng-industry. In recent years ginseng cultivated and prepared in the United States has been imported to China in increasing quantities, hence the idea of studying American methods of cultivation.

OPIMUM SEIZURE.—As the result of the seizure of 1,400 tahils of chandu on board the *Hong Moh* at Singapore, reported in the *C. & D.* of September 3 (p. 39), the captain and owners of the vessel were fined \$200 and costs. Twelve bundles of the chandu were found buried about a foot deep in the coal-bunkers. The bundles contained 200 tins, which in turn held 1,400 tahils of chandu, the value of which was \$4,200.

MORE COCAINE SEIZURES.—At Rangoon, Messrs. Davis, Harrison, and Bennett, of the Customs service, caught a Chinaman lowering into a sampan 400 bottles of cocaine from the steamer *Glenogle*. During the scuffle with Mr. Davis the smuggler managed to get away in the dark. The contraband was handed over to the assistant collector of Customs. This is the fifth seizure these officers have made within three weeks.

"FAMORA" v. "FARINA."—At the Colombo District Court on August 21, the case came up for trial in which John Gosnell & Co., Ltd., of London, manufacturers of "Famora" soap are suing M. Sivaprakasam, trading in Keyzer Street under the name of W. Tambypillay & Co., sellers of Garuda "Farina" soap. Plaintiffs allege that the appearance of the boxes in which the "Farina" soap is sold, and the soap itself, so closely resemble the "Famora" soap boxes and "Famora" soap as to be calcu-

lated to deceive. Plaintiffs sue for an injunction restraining the defendant from selling boxes of "Farina" soap and for an account of the profits made by the defendant, or Rs. 8,000 as damages and costs. The defendant denied that there was any infringement of rights or that the appearance of the boxes, etc., was calculated to deceive.—Mr. Elliott, in opening the case, called attention to the similarity in the lettering on the boxes and the soap, and contended that as regards the soap itself it was difficult to see the difference. Even the peculiar transparency of the "Famora" soap had been imitated. Mr. Elliott pointed out thirty-five points of resemblance. He called Mr. James Wright, plaintiffs' attorney for the East, as his first witness, who testified to the different marks, lettering, etc., which had been copied from the "Famora" on the "Farina" boxes.—The hearing was adjourned till August 26. [This is the third prosecution which has taken place in Colombo.]

Chemists and Druggists' Association of Madras.

On August 12, at the premises of Messrs. Murali Prasad and Sah Haridayal, drug merchants, China Bazaar Road, Madras, the first association of its kind in India was inaugurated. This Association is "The Chemists and Druggists' Association of Madras," and is open to chemists and druggists and their assistants. The meeting was largely attended and representative of the drug-trade. The European section was represented by Messrs. Irwin W. Monro and H. A. J. Smith, acting managing directors of W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., and Mr. L. McLeod, manager of the same company, Dr. W. H. Haller, Dr. Damry, and Mr. Stevenage. Among the native pharmacists present were Messrs. Sah Haridayal, R. Bagdy, Dhondjee Row Mawny, Ramaniya Dass, Ramanjula Chetty (Digby & Co.), Subramaniyar (Lahore Drug Stores), K. Shivarow (Norton & Co.), Iyacannoo Moodely, T. Sawmy Chetty (Nelson & Co.), and Sankarana Narayana Chetty (Asvin & Co.). Mr. I. W. Monro, one of the founders of the Association, was voted to the chair, and in the course of a speech explaining the needs and purposes of the Association said:

"I understand this is the first association of its kind in India, and I look forward to the time when I shall see many other such associations in this country. One thing I hope is clearly understood: there is going to be no distinction between native and European interests in so far as the interests of the Association and of chemists and druggists in Madras are concerned. Our interests are identical, and we hope in the future to convince the public that these interests are theirs also. In an association such as we intend forming to-night we must all work together towards one end, and, judging from your faces, I feel sure that in this connection there will be no disappointment."

The election of office-bearers was then proceeded with as follows: *President*, Mr. I. W. Monro; *Joint Secretaries and Treasurers*, Mr. L. McLeod and Mr. Dhondjee Row Mawny; *Committee*, Messrs. H. A. J. Smith, Sah Haridayal, Stevenage, R. Bagdy, and Ramanjula Chetty. Mr. L. McLeod, in thanking the meeting on behalf of his colleague and himself, congratulated the members on being able to sink their differences and meet that night shoulder to shoulder for the consolidation of their business interests and the greater freedom of their dealings with the general public. If the members persevered in their purpose in the same spirit in which they met, he was quite certain that the success of the Association was assured and the Association would eventually be a much bigger influence than was now dreamt of. Three things were wanted—enthusiasm, energy, sympathy; these three things combined assured success in almost any sphere of life. The speaker said he knew India well, and while not belittling the position of pharmacy in the other presidencies, claimed for the wholesale and retail drug-trade of Madras the lasting credit of initiating a movement which closely affected the welfare of the people of India. The success of the Association means not only a better position for the chemist, but also higher ideals and greater efficiency on the part of everyone connected with a very responsible vocation. Arrangements for an early meeting of the Association were then made, at which business of urgent public importance will be discussed. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE honey-harvest in Inverness-shire and Ross-shire has turned out much better than most beekeepers had anticipated. Honey is so plentiful as compared with 1909 that the price of the 1-lb. section has fallen from 1s. 6d. to 10d., while the quality is much better.

Australasian News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of eight Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand.

The Commonwealth.

COMMERCE ACT.—An order has been issued by the Department of Customs, dated August 2, stating that the additional drugs mentioned in the revised regulations need not be declared on the labels of proprietary medicines until January 1, 1911.

POISONING CASES.—The population and vital statistics for the quarter ended March 31 showed that the cases of poisoning for the quarter in the different States were as follows:

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Com.
Suicide by poison...	11	4	8	1	8	1	33
Other acute poisonings...	7	1	1	1	3	2	15

The populations of the States are roughly in this proportion: Tasmania, 6; Western Australia, 9; South Australia, 14; Queensland, 19; Victoria, 43; New South Wales, 54. The proportion of poisoning cases in Queensland and in Western Australia is therefore much higher than in the other States, more than double that in Victoria, and about seven times that in New South Wales.

New South Wales.

P.A.T.A.—The sixth annual meeting was held on July 26, with a large attendance. One member reported that his annual guinea meant a return of 21% in the year, another that it had returned him at least 200% in seven years. Mr. K. L. Allport, retiring President, was in the chair. He regretted that the change in his business had made him ineligible to continue his work with the Society.

South Australia.

FOODS AND DRUG STANDARDS.—A special meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia was held to consider the proposed food and drug standard resolutions, when it was resolved to protest against placing a limit on the repetition of prescriptions as being an infringement of the rights of the public; also against the suggestion that the presence of certain drugs in medicines should be declared, on the ground that if people know what they are taking it may lead to self-medication. The Council also agreed that an effort should be made to secure to registered chemists the right to dispense medicines without declaring the presence of these drugs if the formula were copied into a book.—Mr. John White, pharmaceutical representative on the Foods Standards Committee, said that the resolutions of the Conference do not bind the Advisory Board in South Australia, though the Chairman of the Board would be bound by his undertaking to push the proposals. Any resolutions would have to be passed by the South Australian Board, and then submitted for approval by the Governor and by Parliament.

Tasmania.

THE LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL has been re-introduced into the Tasmanian Parliament. One section deals with local option and, as in previous cases, provides that in cases where "no licence" is to be granted the provisions are not to be held to prohibit the sale of methylated spirits for use in the arts or manufactures, or to prohibit the sale of liquor for medicinal use, subject to the following conditions:

(a) That such sale of liquor for medicinal use is by a pharmaceutical chemist on the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner;

(b) That the bottle or other vessel containing the liquor is distinctly labelled with the words "intoxicating liquor," and the name and address of the seller.

Victoria.

THE LATE MR. GRIMWADE.—The funeral of Mr. F. S. Grimwade, whose death was reported in the *C. & D.*, August 13, p. 253, took place at St. Kilda's Cemetery on August 5. It was very largely attended by many of the employés of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. The Council of the Anglican Diocese of Melbourne passed a resolution placing on record the services of Mr. Grimwade to the Church and sympathising with Mrs. Grimwade and family.

Colonial and Foreign News.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.—The opium conference at The Hague, the purpose of which is to draw up an international agreement destined to suppress the abuse of opium within a given period, has been postponed for a year.

W. S. MERRILL CO.—Plans for the reorganisation of the William S. Merrill Chemical Co., which failed during the panic of 1907, have been completed, and it is expected the reorganisation will be made by October 1. Under the new scheme creditors are to secure 100c. on the dollar, 50 per cent. of which will be cash, 25 per cent. in a new issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and 25 per cent. in extended notes running from one to four years. The assets of the company are \$100,000 in excess of all liabilities, and under the receivership it has earned in the two and a half years about \$90,000. Mr. W. S. Merrill will be president.

VASOGEN.—Judgment was recently given by the Hamburg courts in favour of Pearson & Co. in a case brought against them by a Berlin apotheker named Boer for an alleged offence against the German laws as to dishonest competition. Pearson & Co. claim that vasogen is a hydrocarbon substance, prepared with acid compounds and oxygenated, and defendant alleged that the acid compounds were not traceable in the vasogen placed on the market. Expert evidence was called to prove that, though used in the manufacture of the substance, the acids in question might undergo alteration during the processes of manufacture. The Court in consequence dismissed the case.

URUGUAYAN MEDICINE-TAX.—By a Uruguayan law dated May 2, a special tax has been imposed on pharmaceutical specialties, medicinal or table mineral-waters, and medicinal soaps, manufactured in or imported into Uruguay, at the rates shown in the subjoined statement:

Designation of Articles	Unit	Rate of Special Tax
Mineral waters for the table—		
Of native manufacture	bottle	1 milésimo
Of foreign manufacture	"	3 centésimos
Medicinal wines	"	3 "
Medicinal oils	"	1 "
Syrups	bottle or flask	2 "
Emulsions—		
Foreign	bottle	3 "
Native	bottle or flask	2 "
Elixirs	flask	2 "
Capsules, pills, seed-pills, granules, comprimidos, tablets and pastilles, in flasks, boxes, or tubes	packet	2 "
Liniments and preparations for external use (pomades, unguents, tinctures, etc.)	"	2 "
Medicinal cigarettes, medicinal plasters, medicinal papers, medicinal powders, medicinal teas (laxatives)	"	2 "
Medicinal soaps—		
Foreign	each	2 "
Native	"	1 "
Medicinal waters—		
Natural, foreign	bottle	2 "
" native	"	1 "
Artificial	"	3 "
Patented products in original packet	packet	3 "
Specialties not otherwise enumerated	"	2 "
Specialties for veterinary use—		
Up to 25 kilos.	"	5 milésimos
Over 25 up to 50 kilos.	"	1 centésimo
" 50 " 75 "	"	2 centésimos
" 75 " 100 "	"	3 "

Note.—Creoline and preparations thereof, of native manufacture, are exempt from the tax established by this law.

1 milésimo = $\frac{1}{1000}$ peso; 1 centésimo = $\frac{1}{100}$ peso; 4.70 pesos = 1l.

In accordance with the regulations published in the "Diario Oficial" of July 15, the tax is to be paid by affixing a stamp of the required value to each bottle, flask, or packet of the articles subject to the tax. Importers will be furnished with stamps by the Customs administration, and the charge for the same will be added to and paid at the same time as the Customs duty. The stamps are to be affixed to the bottles or packets in such a manner that the latter cannot be opened without tearing the stamps. The payment of this tax was enforced from August 1.

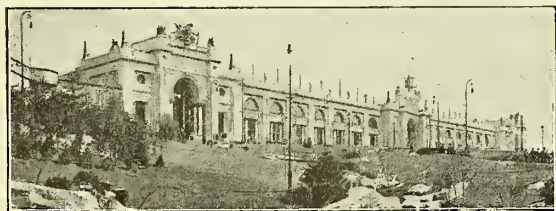
Brussels Exhibition.

Belgium.

ALTHOUGH the Belgian Section was totally destroyed by the disastrous fire of August 14, the following notes on the exhibits in the chemical arts and pharmacy class will be of interest as showing the high position which Belgium—a comparatively small country—has attained in pharmacy and chemical industry. The space allotted to the section was limited, and this gave the exhibits a somewhat crowded appearance. The walls were decorated in terra-cotta-coloured distemper, with tablets at intervals upon which were inscribed the names of distinguished chemists and pharmacists. The following are the names which were thus given, the selection being of interest to other countries besides Belgium: Berzelius, Wöhler, Chevreul, Scheele, Dorvault, Soubeiran, Kékulé, Stas, Melsens, Davy, Lavoisier, Pasteur, Perkin, Liebig, and Berthelot.

BELGIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS.

In one of the cases was a combined exhibit of some of the societies which exist for the benefit of pharmacy in Belgium. The exhibits consisted of posters giving particulars of the societies. "La Nationale," Union des Sociétés



THE BELGIAN SECTION.

Pharmaceutiques Belges, is a federation of twenty-seven pharmaceutical associations supported by eighteen insurance companies. It was founded in 1905, and has as its president Mr. A. Derneville, the well-known Brussels pharmacist. The objects of "La Nationale" are (1) to insure a remunerative tariff for pharmacists, (2) to prevent anyone from obtaining the monopoly of the supply of drugs, etc., to members of medical-aid societies, (3) to unite pharmacists for their material good. Another society is the Fédération Belge des Unions Professionnelles de Pharmaciens, of which Mr. O. Kusnich is president, which looks after professional interests. The counterpart of the British P.A.T.A. is found in the Réglementation Electra, which regulates the prices of specialities by a system of stamps. There are 1,824 pharmacists in Belgium, and, of these, 1,618 have agreed to abide by the "Electra" rules. There are only ninety-four pharmacists outside the agreement, as 112 of the difference have not pharmacies of their own. Mr. F. Staes, 108 Rue Neuve, Brussels, who took a leading part in the organisation of the International Congress of Pharmacy, is the secretary of "Electra." There is also a Syndicat "Electra," which supplies galenicals and packed goods to pharmacists, and exhibited a selection of them in the destroyed building. We noted Theokola, Chloroborax, Glykola, and Pharna among the packed proprietaries. The cod-liver oil shown was sherry-coloured, and would not be very saleable in British pharmacies. A similar co-operative supply association—the Syndicat "Flandria"—operates from Ghent, and has 109 members. This association showed specimens of crude drugs, such as *strophanthus*, orange-peel, benzoin, and cinchona, and we noticed that the packed proprietaries had upon them references to the formula or an indication of the composition. The Ecole de Pharmacie Pratique, Liège, had an exhibit. This school gives instruction to assistants and grants a diploma to those who satisfy the Board of Examiners, which consists of seven pharmacists and a diplomaed assistant. Samples of galenicals made by the students were shown, the reports on the methods of preparing pil. ferri iodidi, tar pills, terpin pills, and kola extract being very interesting to an English chemist.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITS.

A. Derneville, Brussels had a good show of fitted oak medicine-chests, thirty jars of different varieties of capsules, and other vases of ovules.

Deleu, Bruges, showed ovules, suppositories, pilules (digitalin, strychnine, arsenic, etc.), and granules. The most important of the last-named was a granulated glycerophosphate. Remède de la Mère Schlögel, a proprietary medicine for children, was a prominent feature of the showcase.

Ch. Escoufflaire, Ath, showed Zematone asthma powder and cigarettes. There is a dépôt for the sale of this remedy in Nottingham, and it is sold under the name of Esco in the United States. It is made at Baisieux, Lille, in France.

C. Govaerts, Gouy-lez-Piéton, exhibited fruit-syrups of guaranteed purity.

E. Hoet, Antwerp, exhibited medicine-chests, a portable sterilising apparatus, and artificial serums in wine-bottles.

E. Jonas, Brussels, showed peptonate of iron elixir, syrup of iodide of potassium; borax, cocaine and menthol pastilles; anti-asthmatic powder, and headache cachets.

Les Laboratoires "Optima," Brussels, had an excellent pharmaceutical exhibit. There was a fine range of ampoules, among them being nutritive enema. Other noticeable items were surgical threads, pâte Optima (an oxygenated dentifrice), and peppermint lozenges stamped "London."

Laboratoire Proot, Brussels, had two stands connected so as to form an arch, one side being devoted to Dragées Vitales and the other to Cristaux Iodés. The last-named is sodium phosphate slightly medicated with ammonium iodide, nux vomica, squills, and bryonia.

Martin et Fils, Frameries, showed pharmaceutical extracts both solid and fluid. There were large masses of dried extracts of sponge-like appearance.

Pharmacie Centrale de Belgique, S. A. Hal, Brussels, showed ampoules, pills, and drugs (boric acid, sodium benzoate, iron oxalate, and potassium chlorate). The peppermint lozenges were stamped "Mitcham, London." We noticed also Coco National, a powder for making a beverage, and a good display of medicine-chests.

Pharmacie Verhaegen, Brussels, specialises in veterinary medicines, attention being attracted to the pigeon pills and elixir by a stuffed pigeon. Dr. Ketty's epidermis soap and packed teas were also shown.

A. Vandervoorde, Koekelberg, showed Dr. Bank's "Apollinine," a toothache remedy.

Other proprietaries were Kruger's Tonic, shown by Van Aken, Selzaete; Spa-goudron pastilles (E. Desonay, Spa); Electrogène, a stimulating plaster containing veratrum and urtica urens, made by Clouet, Tubize; Helkiasé (a burn remedy), and William powder against asthma.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Huge columns of alum indicated the position of the Société Anonyme Filiale Belge Neerlandaise d'Aluminium. All kinds of sulphur were shown by the S. A. des Raffineries du Nord (Koch et Reis), Antwerp. It was noticeable from the samples that trituration of sublimed sulphur reduces the yellow colour to that of milk of sulphur. Peroxide of hydrogen was the speciality shown by the S. A. des Produits Chimiques et Pharmaceutiques Bouffoulx. Th. Verstraete, Ghent, showed copper and its salts. Nitrates of potash, soda, and ammonia were exhibited by the S. A. de Produits Chimiques et Salpêtre, Louvain, who also have a wool-washing soap known as sapinol. The S. A. des Agglomérés Réunis du Bassin de Charleroi, Marcinelle, had an important display of tar products, these including various forms of naphthalene, crésylatine (a disinfectant), and carbolineum (a preservative for wood). The S. A. des Produits Chimiques de la Basse-Sambre (David et Cie.), Moustier-sur-Sambre, had among a good show of heavy samples some brilliant specimens of solid silicates. The company also specialises in sheep-dips, and among those shown were Karbo-Kresolate, Sud-Africain dip, Sud-Américain dip, and Remède Australien. We noticed that some of the packages had upon them English wording. Heavy chemicals were also shown by the S. A. de Récupération de Produits Chimiques

"Procédé Effront" (acetates, ammonium sulphate, butyrates, propione, etc.); the Union Commercial des Fabricants Belge de Produits Chimique (zinc salts); the S. A. "Les Produits Chimiques," Chimay; and J. & F. Dekeyser, Brussels (resin distillates and lubricants such as Royaline). Lubricants were exhibited by G. Francois, Brussels (Huile Avia was a speciality), and Ferd. Demets, Cureghem (Bioline was the chief product shown). Some exceptionally brilliant gelatin was exhibited by the S. A. de Gelatines, Vilvorde, who also make tinsel gelatin. Other exhibitors of glue and gelatin were the Usines Duché and I. Vredenburg. Jules Picot, Châtelineau, showed his Phénix washing liquid; and Wiescher et Cie., Haren, had a good display of aniline dyes.

In the grounds a special pavilion is occupied by Solvay et Cie. This is shown in the accompanying photograph.



SOLVAY'S PAVILION.

The interior is pervaded by a golden light, the dome being glazed with yellow glass. In the centre is a column with a figure of Mercury at the top, while round the base are jars of chemical products made by the company. The Solvay soda process is worked in Great Britain by Brunner, Mond & Co., photographs of whose chemical factories are shown in one of the bays round the walls. One alcove is devoted to the products of electro-chemistry.

Chemical apparatus was not much in evidence in the Belgian Section, but H. L. Becker Fils et Cie. had a good show of balances, and W. H. Wiegand, Brussels, showed scientific instruments.

"La Nutricia," Laeken, had a display of various kinds of milk for infant-feeding. The company are agents for Brusson Jeune's diabetic nutritive.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET-SOAPS.

This class was small, but contained the exhibits of important manufacturers. L. Eeckelaers, Brussels, had a fine corner show fitted up as a drawing-room. The special soaps shown were Savon Royal, heliotrope blanc, and violettine. Another large exhibit was that of the Savonnerie Maubert, Molenbeek St. Jean. The chief brands of soap shown were violettes du littoral, violette Louisette, Cendrillon, and violette ambrée. Oehme & Keiffer, Brussels, showed essential oils, among them being real oil of strawberries. One kilo. of this oil contains the perfume of 100,000 kilos. of strawberries; it was priced at 100,000 francs the kilo.—thirty-three times dearer than gold. Jonas-Hanart, Brussels, had a good exhibit of essential oils and vanilla; and Poncelet-Muraour, Brussels,

specialised in perfumes, a stuffed musk-deer occupying the centre of the exhibit.

France.

The French display in the chemical and pharmaceutical class is the finest in the Exhibition in regard to variety and completeness. The cases are all alike, but of various sizes, and resemble those which were shown at the Franco-British Exhibition in London two years ago. Round the walls above the cases are inscribed the names of famous chemists, the choice being as follows: Thénard, Dumas, Pelletier, Friedel, Chevreul, St. Claire-Deville, Gay-Lussac, Pasteur, Caventou, Leblanc, Curie, Laurent, Berthelot, Lavoisier, Gerhardt, and Wurtz. There are about 120 different exhibits in this class, but not a few are devoted to pharmaceutical specialities which anti-proprietaries enthusiasts tell us do not exist in France. We have not attempted to describe all the exhibits in the French pharmacy and chemistry class, but have picked out the principal houses or those which are especially interesting to our readers.

First we must mention the special exhibit of the French Chemical Society, which is particularly instructive. The case contains specimens of new definite products obtained since 1900 by members of the Society. A special catalogue of these products is published under the names of the discoverers, and there is also given a short history of the Society. The Institut de Chimie Appliquée of the Paris University also show samples of a large number of chemicals prepared by students. A catalogue is also published of Class 87, the one we are describing, a copy of which visitors should obtain from the attendant.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FINE CHEMICALS.

Adrian et Cie. (Société Française de Produits Pharmaceutiques), Rue de la Perle, Paris, have a nice show of alkaloids and other fine chemicals. Here may be seen iodalbin (an organic iodine preparation), arrhenal, quassin-Adrian, and Langlebert's sulphurin for making sulphur baths.

Armet de Lisle, Rue Vignon, Paris, is a remarkable exhibit of radium salts and radioactive substances. The minerals from which these are prepared are shown, and include chalcite, autunite, pitchblende, and pyromorphite. Glass coloured purple by radium and the various pieces of apparatus for research in radioactivity are interesting.

J. Bachelet, Rue Aubriot, Paris, shows pharmaceutical appliances and bandages. All-glass hypodermic syringes, pocket inhalers, and "Le Multiple" ovule and suppository moulds may be mentioned.

Bertaut-Blancard Frères, Rue de la Rochefoucault, Paris, is the exhibitor of Blanchard's iodide-of-iron pills and syrup; also Kipsol, a cough remedy.

J. Bonnanfant, Rue Alexandre-

Dumas, Paris, is exhibiting lozenges, compressed tablets, pilules, and pastilles. The peppermint lozenges are stamped "Royal Mint Lozenges by Walker & Co., London." The "Conversation" peppermints are inscribed "Fixez le jour," "Pensez vous de mois," etc.

Boulanger-Dausse et Cie., Rue Aubriot, Paris, have a fine show of "Intrants" Dausse, complete physiological extracts prepared from fresh sterilised plants by the Perrot-Goris process. The method of preparing "Intrants" was described in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 2, p. 23.

Les Etablissements Byla Jeune, Gentilly, show a re-



THE EXHIBITION MEDAL.

markable series of pepsin and other animal products. Here one may see pulmin, creatin, renin, protogon, serin, lucin, lipoides of the thyroid, etc. Bouillon de Paralactin, thyrotoxin (thyroidin free from toxoleucomaines and toxo-lipoides), and lipochol (a pure cholesterolin), energetenes (preparations of fresh plants preserving all the ferments), and Byla's musculosine (a beef-juice) are also shown.

Chassaing et Cie., Avenue Victoria, Paris, have as the chief exhibits various physiological ferments, Chassaing's wine, Vichy powder, Declat's glyco-phénique, and Fallière's phosphatine.

Comar et Cie., Rue des Fossés-St.-Jacques, Paris, have a series of electroplating solutions and several specialties of the Clin Laboratory. The latter include camphor bromide, cacodylates, and enesol-lecithin. Phosphotal, solurol, Aubergier's syrup, Laville's liqueur, Moussette's pills, Nourry's syrup and pills, Laroche's quina, Rabuteau's iron, and a good series of filled ampoules.

Compagnie Française des Peroxydes (H. Rose & Co.), Rue d'Athènes, Paris, show alkaline peroxides (zinc peroxide or ektogan, magnesium peroxide or hopogan) and perborate of soda (oxygen-lessive).

L. Darrasse et Cie., Rue Pavée, Paris, show the Schaffner products—iodoleine, peptonate of iron, etc.—Legrand's valérobromine, and Jallet's peptofer, as well as chemicals, camphor, capsules, and the usual products of wholesale druggists. The firm are also makers of Rigolot's mustard-leaves.

B. Dupuy, Rue Sadi-Carnot, Puteaux, author of "Les Plantes Médicinales" and "Histoire Universelle des Plantes," has a group of specialties and medicated extracts, presumably the result of his botanical studies. These proprietaries are nasitorin (described as a new alkaloid), Vanier's syrup, cresson, Aurier's elixir, Narmy's iron, Vindevoyet's nutritive powder, and St. Paul's pills.

Ferre, Blottière et Cie., Rue Dombasle, Paris, have a display of proprietaries. These are Aroud's wine, Exibard (an Abyssinian remedy), Brou's injection, Boyveau-Laffeteur's depurative rob, Ferly's dragées, Favrot's galactogene (from *Morrenia brachystephana*), zytol (prepared from the enamel of calves' teeth and given when lime salts are required), diastone, deltasine, crème Nacris, and loveline (for motorists).

Fumouze et Cie., Faubourg St.-Denis, Paris, have Lefranc's Carnine as the central object, the other articles shown being Albespeyre's blisters, Berthé's syrup, Chaumel's ovules and suppositories, Delabarre's syrup, Lartigue's pills (a colchicine preparation), Raquin's capsules, and Barral's anti-asthmatic cigarettes.

G. Garsonnin et Cie. (Société des Laboratoires Charles Chanteaud), Rue des Francs Bourgeois, Paris, show the Chanteaud specialties—granules and seidlitz—stenol, ureol, sulphydral (calcium sulphide), and antinausique granules (against sea-sickness).

A. Geraudel, St. Meneshould, shows Geraudel's pastilles, the labels being in many languages.

Guenin et Cie., Rue des Archives, Paris, show Grillon's Tamar Indien.

Institut Pasteur, Rue Dutot, Paris, has a good display of serums and vaccines, with photographs round the case showing how they are employed. The serums include antidiaphtheritic, antitetanic, antistreptococcic, antidyseptic, antimeningococcic, antipest, tuberculin, and malsein. The Institut prepares both human and veterinary serums.

A. Jaboin, Rue de Miromesnil, Paris, has various radium combinations for use in medicine. These are in ampoule form, and are labelled radio-quinine, radio-santal, etc. There is also shown an apparatus for measuring the emanation in therapeutic liquids.

Jablonsky-Chapireau, Avenue du Bel-Air, Paris, show the Chapireau cachets and apparatus.

"Le Ferment," Rue Denfert-Rochereau, Paris, show lactobacilline (sour-milk ferment) and the apparatus for preparing sour milk.

Dr. M. Leprince, Rue de la Tour, Paris, exhibits cascarine-Leprince, rhomnol (a nucleinic medicament), eumictine, Sejournet's pilules, guipsine (the active principle of mistletoe), arsycondile (sodium cacodylate), neo-arsycondile, ferrocodile, and ferricodile.

P. Macquaire et Cie. (Ancienne Maison Th. Defresne), Les Lilas, show physiologic products, animal and vegetable ferments. Pancreatin, peptones, diastase, pepsin, hemoglobin, hypophysin, pneumin, oxyhemoglobin, surrenaline, heparin, splenin, tyrosin, thymine, seminaise, and cerebrin are some of the interesting products exhibited.

L. Midy, Faubourg St.-Honoré, Paris, exhibits the Midy products, which include piperazin, betul-ol, colchisal, ferment lactyl-kola, valyl, and pilules antidiabétiques.

Pharmacie Centrale de France (Charles Buchet et Cie.), Rue des Nonnains d'Hyères, Paris, have a fine display of pharmaceutical products. One section is devoted to the Buchet products—elythos (ethyl chloride), ethyl bromide, coryloforme (ethyl chloride and coryl), etc. The second section is filled with crêpe Velpeau bandages, the third with lozenges, effervescent, fluid extracts, granules, saccharoles, and Depech's Bovarine (a beef-juice). The fourth side shows a representative series of chemical products, such as magnesia in blocks, copper glycolate (azure-blue), ammonia glycyrrhizate, and herapathite-hemoglobin.

Pointet et Girard, Rue Elzévir, Paris, have a fine display of quinine salts. Some of these, such as the bisulphate, bihydro-bromide, valeriate, and lactate, are in very large crystals. Glycerophosphates, another special manufacture, are also shown.

Etablissements Poulenc Frères, Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, have a very good display of fine chemical and pharmaceutical products. It is arranged in four divisions. One side of the case has on the top shelf jars of lithia salts, while lower down are some magnificent crystals of potassium bromide and iodide. Samples of barium bromide (in long needles), antimony iodide (cherry-coloured crystals), and mercury iodide are also noticeable. The corresponding side of the case contains a pretty display of cobalt salts, ranging in colour from the pale rose of the phosphate to the brilliant blue of the aluminate. Purple of Cassius, manganese sulphate, and potassium bichromate heighten the colour display. The ends of the case are devoted to (1) stovaine (in various forms), Quietol, antodyne, and lecithin, (2) samples of products prepared in the company's research laboratories. These include yohimbine chloride, cyclohexanol, cholin chloromercurate, and cholesterolin.

Quennessen, de Belmont, Legendre et Cie., Rue Montmartre, Paris, have a costly display of platinum metal and its salts, also salts of the platinum series of metals. Magnesium platinocyanide is shown in beautiful dichroic crystals.

E. Robert, Boulevard de Reuilly, Paris, is the maker of the biberon Robert (feeding-bottle without tube) and the patented "Sauveur" milk-steriliser.

S. A. "La Maya Bulgare," Rue St.-Honoré, Paris, shows lactic-acid ferment in various forms for the preparation of Yoghourt. The caramel form is known as Torba Maya.

Surun et Cie., Rue St.-Honoré, Paris, have a display of Wlinsi's paper, Joret et Homolle's apiol, Seguin's wine, and several veterinary specialties.

Swann, Rue Castiglione, Paris, shows Churchill's syrup of hypophosphites, limol ampoules, sorol, irol, and polirol.

E. Trouette, Rue des Immeubles, Paris, shows Hamilton's plaster, monol (an antiseptic liquid), papain preparations, and nisameline bath liquid.

Filter-papers are shown by B. Dumas, Creysse, Mouleydier, and Filtres Laurent-Prat, Rue des Envierges, Paris, these being ready folded according to the usual French method.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

are shown by the following:

L. Bourdeau, Rue Jeanne-Hachette, Ivry-sur-Seine (fluoric acid, the fluorides and fluosilicates).

Compagnie Bordelaise des Produits Chimiques, Cours Victor-Hugo, Bordeaux.

Compagnie Française de l'Antimoine, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris (the products of the Collet-de-Dèze antimony mines).

Cousin-Devos et Buisine, Haubourdin (copper salts, such as cuprosa or oxychloride of copper).

P. Collette, Nevers.

Manufacture de Produits Chimiques du Nord (Etablissements Kuhlmann), Square de Jussieu, Lille.

Marcheville-Daguin et Cie., Rue de Château-Landon, Paris.

Société des Produits Chimiques de Marseille l'Estaque, Marseilles.

Société Anonyme des Produits Chimiques d'Haumont, Haumont.

Société Anonyme des Anciennes Salines Domaniales de l'Est, Paris.

GLUES AND GELATINS

are shown by the following :

P. Brunon, Rue Lulli, Marseilles.

P. Germain et Cie. (Maison Joudrain), Rue du Milieu, Ivry-sur-Seine.

Coignet et Cie., Boulevard Magenta, Paris.

Mital et Cie. (Marque Jacquand-Coignet), Rue d'Algérie, Paris.

Rousselot et Cie., Rue Boileau, Paris.

Gigodot, Laprevote et Cie., Rue Basse-Combalot, Lyons.

PERFUMERY AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

This class is one of the prettiest in the Exhibition, the various firms seeming to have vied with each other as to who could produce the most delicate effect. The following are the chief exhibitors in the class :

E. Baube, Rue St. Croix de la Bretonnerie, Paris, exhibits essential oils and other perfume materials. The samples of rectified bergamot, orange, and lemon oils are water-white. "Monopole" peppermint oil is a speciality of this exhibitor.

A. Bourjois et Cie., Rue d'Hauteville, Paris, exhibit their well-known poudre de riz, Elcetra perfume, and Le Premier muguet.

De Laire, Quai des Moulineaux, Issy and Calais, has a varied display of synthetic products which is of great interest to chemists. The exhibit includes iraldein, ionone, vanillin, anethol, terpin, artificial musk, and various odoriferous ethyl and methyl products. Synthetic camphor, decaffeinated coffee, geranic acid, metallic ferments, and rhodinic acid are also of special interest.

Distillerie Française de la Vallée des Roses, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, show rose oil, "Rhodone" brand.

Justin Dupont, Argenteuil, shows artificial perfumes such as bromelia, ixiol, oponacin, and cheirantol.

Gellé Frères (Lecaron fils succ.), Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris, have a high-class exhibit, the leading lines being Seduction, Cherissime, and Adoreis perfumes.

Jeancard Fils et Cie., Cannes, show a large variety of essential oils and pomades for preparing floral essences.

A. et M. Landon, Rue Montorgueil, Paris, display Bully's toilet vinegar and the Kalios dentifrice.

Lautier Fils, Grasse, have a large display of essences and pomades. Almond oil, persic oil, olive oil, and coppers of rose-water are also displayed, along with a model of the works. The concrete essences are the most concentrated form of floral odours.

L. Legrand, Place de la Madeleine, Paris, exhibits the Oriza perfumes, also Rêve d'Ossian, Convoitise, and Oeillet Louis XV. Relique d'Amour is a perfume packed in a box which is a reproduction of a mediæval relic-container.

Ed. Pinaud, Place Vendôme, Paris, is well known in this country. The corner which this firm occupies contains three floor-cases and two wall-cases. The eau de quinine is shown in one, and among the novelties in perfumes may be noted the Thisbé and "Flirt" series. The first-named series has charming dull-gold labels with leather-brown lettering.

L. T. Piver, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris, occupies a corner position, and shows the following among the newer productions : Safranor toilet-water, heliotrope toilet-water, and Floramye, Lierre Fleuri, Lariette, Pompeia, and Azurea perfumes.

Roger et Gallet, Paris, have a corner-stand fitted up in oak, and in the centre a large picture of the works, where nearly a thousand persons are employed. The special perfumes that are being shown are Le Reseda, Violetia, Rubidia, Indian hay, Gloire de Paris, and Fleur d'Amour.

Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, have one of the largest showcases, in which they display raw materials for perfumers and soapmakers. At the back of the case are photographs of the factory. A long line of coppers of essential oils and distilled waters stretches across the case, and there are samples of the various essential oils and constituents of oils which the firm make. "Absolute Essences" are series of concentrated floral odours.

J. Simon et Cie., Rue du Faubourg St.-Martin, Paris, show Crème Simon, and distribute a booklet which tells in picturesque language the process of preparing this famous toilet article.

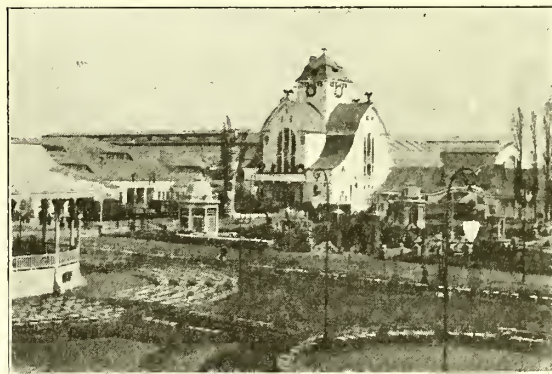
Société des Héritiers du Dr. Pierre, Place de l'Opéra, Paris, show Dr. Pierre's liquid, powder, and paste dentifrices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

The French photographic section is chiefly noted for the colour photographs shown by the Lumière Co., of Lyons (autochromes); Jougla, of Paris (omnichromes); and Dufay's diophtichromes. The Gaumont establishment also exhibits coloured cinematograph films and a model of the works. Bellieni, of Nancy, shows cameras; and lanterns are exhibited by Demaria-Lapierre, Paris.

Germany.

The chemical manufacturers of Germany agreed among themselves not to exhibit at Brussels, and consequently one looks in vain for what should have been an important class in the German exhibits. The German Section is housed in separate buildings, the weird architecture of which attracts attention, if not admiration. An elaborate



THE GERMAN SECTION.

catalogue has been issued giving the names of the exhibitors and descriptions of the chief German industries. The machinery section is exceptionally attractive, and the hall devoted to railway engines and railway carriages is always crowded.

When examining the German exhibits, we came across a few devoted to medico-electrical apparatus and surgical dressings. Radiographic apparatus and other electrical appliances for vibratory and light cures are shown by Reiniger, Gebbert & Schall, Berlin; while Adolphe Paris, Altona, exhibits electric lamps for the use of surgeons and dentists. H. Windler, Berlin, shows surgical instruments and bandages, the latter being also exhibited by Paul Hartmann, Heidenheim. H. Hauptner, Berlin, shows veterinary instruments; and dental appliances are the chief things shown on the stand of Conrad Lincke, Lössnitz. Dr. Benninghoven, and Sommer, Berlin, make anatomical models about which occasionally we receive inquiries. Apparatus for electro-chemistry is shown by F. Köhler, Leipzig, and the Rhenus-Elemente-Fabrik, Cologne. J. M. Lehmann, Dresden, shows chocolate-making machinery, including a powerful press for separating cocoa-butter. F. Schmidt & Haensch, Berlin, show optical goods. G. Butenschön, Hamburg, exhibits thermographs.

PERFUMERY.

The eight showcases devoted to this class are filled by some interesting exhibits.

L. Leichner, Berlin, shows theatrical make-up requisites and toilet articles such as Aspasia cream and powder, Hermelin powder, glove-powder, trocken-champooing haar-powder (dry-shampoo powder).

Johann Maria Farina, Jülich-Platz No. 4, Cologne, shows the various styles in which No. 4 Eau de Cologne is put up for sale.

Jünger & Gebhardt, Berlin, have a nice case of perfumes, chief among the specialties being Veilchen Kaiser Wilhelm II. perfume, Riviera Maiglöckchen, Tazette perfume, Violiris and irisarosa soap, Dr. Volz's dentifrice, Katechu tooth-powder, and lanoline dusting-powder.

Dr. Wiskott & Co., Cologne, show Reine d'Amour perfume, Rivoli toilet-cream, rose Impériale soap, Medina perfume, Peloin cream, Oriana perfume, and Orchidée Royale.

Georg Dralle, Hamburg, has three of the eight show-cases in this section. The Illusion perfumes (non-alcoholic) are shown in all varieties, a lighthouse-shaped bottle being new. Other specialties are Malattine tooth-paste, Sphinx perfume, Illusion eau de Cologne, and Birken-Wasser (a hair-lotion).

The Awards.

The Superior Jury, which sat for three days, concluded their labours on September 10, and the following list is issued subject to confirmation by the Belgian Executive Committee. The quality of the British exhibits, as shown by the awards, is very high. The class of most interest to our readers is No. 87—

APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY

—the awards in which are as follows :

Grand Prix.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London.
W. J. Bush & Co., Hackney.
Brady & Martin, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Cheshire.
British Cyanides Co., Ltd., London.
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London.
F. S. Cleaver & Son, Ltd., London.
Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., London.
Curtis's & Harvey, Ltd., London.
Gas Light and Coke Co., London.
Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., London.
John Knight, Ltd., London.
The Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., London.
Power Gas Corporation, Ltd., London.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London.
Scottish Mineral Oil Association, Glasgow.
T. & H. Smith, Ltd., London.
South Metropolitan Gas Co., London.
Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.
Thomas Tyrer & Co., Ltd., London.
United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
C. C. Wakefield & Co., London.
Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London.
Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London.

Diploma of Honour.

Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., London.
Cassel Cyanide Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., Warrington.
W. J. Fraser & Co., London.
John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., London.
William Martindale, London.
Thomas Morson & Son, London.
James Pain & Sons, London.
Townson & Mercer, London.
Wright, Layman & Umney (1909), Ltd., London.

Gold Medal.

W. Berry, Ltd., London.
Borax Consolidated, Ltd., London.
Everett & Co., London.
International Salt Co., Ltd., London.
R. James & Co., West Bromwich.
Morris, Little & Son, Ltd., Doncaster.
Nugget Polish Co., Ltd., London.
Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., London.
Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull.
Ribbon Metals Syndicate, Ltd., London.
Sapon, Ltd., London.
Savory & Moore, Ltd., London.

Silver Medal.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London.
Reflector Syndicate, Ltd., London.
Tintometer, Ltd., Salisbury.

The following awards have also been made in other classes :

MEDICINE AND SURGERY (CLASS 16).

Grand Prix.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London.
Down Bros., Ltd., London.
John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., London.
William Martindale, London.
Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.

Diploma of Honour.

Brady & Martin, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Gold Medal.

Birmingham Dental Supply and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., Warrington.
Wm. Gowland, Ltd., Croydon.
The Tintometer, Ltd., Salisbury.

PERFUMERY (CLASS 90).

Grand Prix.

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Hackney.
F. S. Cleaver & Sons, Ltd., London.
Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., London.
Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London.

Diploma of Honour.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London.

Gold Medal.

John Knight, Ltd., London.
Wright, Layman & Umney (1909), Ltd., London.

Honourable Mention.

Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., London.
Sapon, Ltd., London.

In classes other than the above the following awards were made. The numbers indicate the classes :—

Aerators, Ltd. Silver Medal (55), Gold Medal (62).
Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd. Gold Medal (59).
Bovril, Ltd. Grand Prix (58).
Brady & Martin, Ltd. Diploma of Honour (3).
E. Breffit & Co., Ltd. Gold Medal (73).
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Grand Prix (13, 99, 111, 119, 125), Diploma of Honour (38, 56), Silver Medal (98).
Cerebos, Ltd. Gold Medal (59).
Chivers & Son. Grand Prix (58), Gold Medal (59).
E. Cook & Co., Ltd. Diploma of Honour (111).
F. Darton & Co. Grand Prix (15).
J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd. Silver Medal (15).
Idris & Co., Ltd. Grand Prix (62).
Ilford, Ltd. Grand Prix (13).
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. Diploma of Honour (111).
Johnson & Sons, Ltd. Grand Prix (13).
Kilner Bros., Ltd. Gold Medals (55, 73).
Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. Grand Prix (40, 58).
Mellin's Food, Ltd. Gold Medals (56, 57, 59), Diploma of Honour (111).
Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Diploma of Honour (111).
Sanitas, Ltd. Diploma of Honour (111).
Savory & Moore, Ltd. Diploma of Honour (56), Silver Medal (59).
Spratt's Patent, Ltd. Grand Prix (37, 39, 58), Diploma of Honour (40).
J. H. Steward. Grand Prix (15).
Townson & Mercer. Silver Medal (15).
Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories. Grand Prix (3, 41), Gold Medal (54).
Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. Grand Prix (3), Diploma of Honour (111).
Wellington & Ward. Grand Prix (13).

In addition to the foregoing, John Gosnell & Co., Ltd., were among others placed *hors concours*.

TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL.—According to official statistics the exports of eucalyptus oil from the State of Tasmania during 1908 were valued at 763*l.*, of which 448*l.* worth was shipped to other Australian States (233*l.* worth being for Australian consumption), and 315*l.* worth was sent to other countries direct.

Chemists' Dental Society.

A MEETING of chemists was held at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., on September 8, to consider the steps to be taken to defend the rights of chemists to perform dental work, which are threatened by a Bill drafted and approved by the British Dental Association. There were thirty-five present, including the following: W. H. Bowling (Pembroke Dock), J. A. E. Breeze (Birkenhead), J. Burnett (Liverpool), F. E. Bustard (Tottenham), B. Coppock (Carrington), S. Davis (Chesham), J. F. Dickenson (Mansfield), H. C. Edwards (Hastings), W. F. Enness (Wandsworth), W. T. Fuge (High Wycombe), G. F. Godson (Old Basford), H. W. Herbert (Egham), E. A. Holloway (Southend), W. T. Kaberry (Southport), J. Kindness (Cheriton), W. H. Maudling (Rushden), W. Meakin (Nottingham), E. Miller (Victoria Park Road, E.), W. Payne (Hitchin), F. W. Roberts (Tavistock Place, W.C.), J. L. Smith (Salford), H. A. Spouse (Hastings), C. T. Steele (Bitterne), E. S. Stone (Watford), J. O. Stringer (Kingston-on-Thames), J. H. Tasker (Fulham), and F. C. Wardale (East Ham).

Mr. S. W. WOOLLEY opened the proceedings. He explained that the facilities for holding the meeting were given in consequence of a correspondence in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and he hoped that some useful result would be attained. As a chairman for the evening he proposed the name of Mr. H. W. Herbert (Egham), which was unanimously accepted.

Mr. HERBERT took the chair, and said that as it was necessary to have a secretary he proposed Mr. W. Meakin (Nottingham) for the position. This the meeting accepted *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN, after a few introductory remarks, proposed the following resolution:

That this meeting resolves to form a Chemists' Dental Society having for its chief object the protection of the rights of chemists to carry on dental work.

This was seconded by Mr. GODSON (Old Basford), and the Chairman then called upon Mr. Woolley to make a statement on behalf of the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. This first consisted of a review of the steps that led to the initiation of the movement, action being postponed till it was seen what course the British Dental Association would take at the annual meeting in Liverpool. The Dental Exhibition in London afforded a convenient opportunity for the meeting, this date being fixed upon the suggestion of Mr. Meakin. The Editor then indicated that the latest official utterances exhibited a change of front. In the last issues of the B.D.A.'s official organ it is stated:

"The eloquent appeal for the modification of the draft Bill of our Special Committee, as expressed by Mr. Murray's amendment, was in itself an admission of the case for fresh legislation; and the vote by which the general principles of the Bill were affirmed must, we think, be regarded as an imperative mandate for *swift and comprehensive measures to be recommended to the Government.*

The main effect of the debate and its conclusion being a *delegation of the Bill to further reconstruction by those who have it in hand*, the measure is in a sense still *sub judice*; which relieves us of definite criticism or authoritative pronouncement on details which have to be considered by the Special Committee and the Board."

Hitherto we have been dealing with a Bill drafted for the British Dental Association, and to be introduced by that body; now measures are to be recommended to the Government, which usually means that the Government is to be asked to father a Bill amending the law. Chemists know from their own history of twenty-eight years' attempts to amend the Pharmacy Acts as regards company-trading that Governments are not eager to take up class legislation of a restrictive nature, and it may be fairly assumed that the present Government is not on the look-out for more work of the kind that Lord Crewe and Mr. Herbert Samuel did in 1908. Apart from which the General Medical Council is the body to which the Government of the day would naturally look for suggestions in regard to dental law. All the circumstances indicate that dental legislation will not be immediate, but this does not mean that chemists and druggists should not take immediate steps for the pro-

tection of their interests, so far as the practice of dentistry is concerned. It may be recalled that in the 'seventies a strong effort was made to stop chemists and druggists from prescribing over the counter. The trade as a body, high and low, combined to defend themselves, and the result was such that the Apothecaries Act has not since been used to stop simple counter-prescribing where chemists do not ape the practice of medical practitioners by visiting and the like. It is not unreasonable to ask a similar measure of defence for chemists and druggists as regards dental practice in the shop. The primary object of the organisation which the meeting may decide upon should be to protect such business interests of chemists and druggists as may be threatened by legislation for amendment of the Dentists Act and otherwise to ensure continuance of their established right to perform dental operations and supply artificial teeth and dental preparations.

SOME OPINIONS FROM THE TRADE.

Mr. Woolley added that since the notice of the meeting had been published some eighty letters had been received, and to enable those present to gauge the feeling of the trade on the subject some extracts from the letters were read:

Will be pleased to help in any way, such as interviewing our M.P., etc. (180/29.)

The Bill will be doing good work if it stimulates chemists to form a Society for protecting their rights. (20/58.)

The Bill as drawn up penalises chemists in particular, and would inflict hardship and great loss upon many of us. (17/68.)

I would welcome the formation of a Society which would safeguard the interests of those chemists engaged in dental work. (22/8.)

I am against the proposed amendment *in toto*, as its most subtle effect will be to exterminate chemist-extractors by degrees. (17/27.)

The chemist extractor and adaptor is an absolute necessity in small towns, and in the public interest should be allowed as heretofore. (22/37.)

I have for thirteen years been running a pharmacy and dental practice (operative and mechanical), and the latter brings in more than half my income. (19/1.)

I have been engaged in dentistry for upwards of thirty years, and consider I have more right to recognition than men who have been coal-heavers and pit hands. (24/58.)

Any clause threatening to prohibit chemists carrying on this branch of their business renders it imperative that prompt and persistent opposition should be carried on. (22/41.)

I have been engaged in dentistry for over twenty years, and have fitted hundreds of grateful patients with artificial dentures. Chemists should insist on retaining their right to do this. (26/23.)

We are threatened with a most unfair clause, and must lose no time in fighting it. The dental chemist has only to realise that now is the time, and that opportunities lost seldom occur again. (250/20.)

It is only right that qualified chemists should retain the privilege of carrying on the teeth business along with that of chemist, as has been the custom ever since chemists have been heard of. (21/71.)

The immediate result of such a Bill would be to reduce the value of many businesses by half, take away a considerable portion of the proprietor's income, and increase competition among those chemists in his vicinity. (21/66.)

It will now be commonly known that the proposed new Dental Bill does foreshadow our exclusion, and it is urgently necessary to unite at once to protect our interests, whether we already belong to any kindred society or not. (21/19.)

I am very indignant that qualified chemists are to be prohibited from continuing what has been their legal right for many years, while extending recognition to illiterate quacks who are fleecing the public and causing a lot of unnecessary suffering through their ignorance. (23/20.)

I cannot think Parliament will pass a Bill which will ruin so many chemists who have always been looked to by all classes as tooth-extractors. My combined takings are just enough to get a living, but if I am prohibited from extracting teeth I am absolutely ruined, as I could not get a living as a chemist alone. (23/48.)

I shall heartily support any measures designed to frustrate this monstrous attempt of the Dental Association to oust chemists—the original extractors of teeth—from a position they have held for years. I have been extracting teeth for thirty years, and if I am not competent to do that work I must have made very bad use of my time. (24/66.)

A Society should be formed with the object of protecting the interest of chemists in tooth extraction and adaptation. In addition to interesting all members of Parliament in the justice of our demand, I think no stone should be left

returned to obtain the active assistance of some who are accustomed to speak in the House so as to effectively voice our side of the question. (20/49.)

The movement you have initiated has the entire support of all chemists in Ireland who are engaged in dental work. I trust our interest will be practically demonstrated later on, as we are busy at present compiling a list of names, and obtaining the opinions on the situation that has arisen, of all engaged in dental work. Up to now all are unanimous in desiring to support their *compères* in Great Britain in forming a Society to defend our rights. (22/32.)

The CHAIRMAN said it was satisfactory to know that so many chemists appreciated the importance of the matter, and called upon Mr. Meakin to give his views.

Mr. MEAKIN said that first of all it is essential that chemists should stick to one another and not allow outsiders to interfere; when sufficiently strong, or when the immediate purpose in view has been accomplished, amalgamation with other bodies might be considered. He then outlined the organisation which should be aimed at, one point emphasised being the appointment of divisional officers, whose duties would be to confer with the dental chemists in their district and report local views to the executive. All funds should be under the control of chemists for protective purposes, and should not be handed over to any other body with divergent interests. Mr. Meakin added that he had received communications in favour of forming a Society from the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Association of Pharmacists and the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

MEMBERSHIP CONDITIONS.

Mr. H. S. SPOUSE then proposed, and Mr. J. F. DICKENSON seconded:

That membership of the Society be confined to qualified chemists who are actually practising dentistry.

A discussion then ensued as to whether chemists could join who had ceased to practise pharmacy, and whether the effect would be to preclude any chemist taking up dentistry in the future. The Chairman said that the Society would protect established interests, and, although the details could be discussed by the executive committee, care should be taken to avoid complicating the issues. It was also the consensus of opinion that a certain number of years' dental experience should be a condition of membership, and this not only in extracting but in adapting teeth.

Mr. MEAKIN then proposed, and Mr. PAYNE seconded:

That this meeting resolve itself into a committee to draw up the objects and rules of the Society, and report to an adjourned meeting.

And after further discussion this was carried.

THE NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

Various suggestions were then made as to the name of the Society, among the suggestions being: Pharma-Dental Society, Chemists' Dental Defence Association, Society of Dental Chemists, Chemists' Dental Association, and Chemists' Dental Society. After considerable discussion, the last-named title was agreed upon as being the most appropriate.

PROVIDING FUNDS.

The question of the amount of subscription was then raised. Various suggestions were made as to the annual subscription, and also regarding the advisability of fixing an entrance fee. Eventually the subscription was fixed at one guinea per annum, the constitution of the Society to allow of a separate defence fund being provided if required. Mr. Woolley was asked to act as temporary Treasurer.

DRAFTING THE CONSTITUTION.

It was arranged that the Secretary should draft the objects and rules of the Society, and submit the draft to those who have taken a prominent part in the movement. These suggestions will be collated and submitted to an adjourned meeting which will be called in about a month's time.

The meeting, which had lasted two hours, then adjourned.

The address of Mr. W. Meakin, the Hon. Secretary, is Mansfield Road, Nottingham, where all subscriptions and communications should be sent.



Postal Address:

C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT. 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 82a (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information, but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 11/12. Odouriad's sanitary lamp.
- 8/25. Proprietors of "Trefusia."
- 20/23. "Elephant" brand twine.
- 3/36. "Poudre Dobaire" (a reducer).
- 27/8. "Iglogine": where obtainable.
- 7/4. "Guasco" burner and "formel."
- 21/19. Copper sulphate, "Grape" brand.
- 27/66. "Lennox's arsenical wafers": supply.
- 17/11. Adhesive paper for removing wrinkles.
- 252/66. "Bismarck-Strasse" eau de Cologne.
- 30/47. What is "Dublin Oil," and where obtainable?
- 30/36. "Empire" cloth-ball, branded "R. & M. London."
- 26/65. "Dr. Lynn's cold-cure": makers and London agents.
- 31/31. Maker of, or agent for, "Puck's (or Huck's) asthma-spray" (American manufacture).

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Ajax" medical battery: makers (26/49).
- Alkali manufacturers (Dutch inquiry) (30/43).
- Amol specialities: makers (29/50).
- Arsenophenylglycin: supply (28/3).
- Black potashes: supply (27/69).
- Brass-polish tablet (own formula): manufacturers. (28/55 and 30/44).
- Brompton Hospital cough-lozenges (in bottles) (30/49).
- Carter's iron pills: makers and London agents (30/49).
- Cartons for penny lines: supply (29/3).
- Coconut oil: wholesale supply (30/11).
- Coloured pictures for almanacs: supply (28/38).
- Cutch: wholesale supply (29/67).
- Dispensing-bottles: Continental makers (22/35).
- Dull black hat-varnish: makers (21/4).
- Epsom salts: agents for Continental makers (22/35).
- "Frog in Your Throat": agents (26/64).
- "Geline" capsuling composition: makers (28/35).
- Hand-power mixers and sifters: makers (25/28).
- Harley Parker's toilet specialities: proprietor (30/64).
- "Hydrozone": makers (27/2).
- John Craven-Burleigh's hair-restorer: proprietors (30/49).
- Johnson's (Mrs.) soothing-syrup: makers (26/64).
- Lunol: supply (30/36).
- Machine blacklead ("P.C.O., 4897, No. 3): supply (31/47).
- "Magnolia Balm": supply (25/58).
- Menthol and wintergreen cream: makers (26/66).
- Mistura capillaris: supply (29/22).
- Mortars and pestles: actual makers (26/21).
- Page Woodcock's Wind Pills: makers (30/49).
- Pill-tubes: suppliers (30/40).
- "Record" hypodermic syringes: suppliers (30/50).
- Ross's ginger ale: makers (29/25).
- "Salt Licks" for cattle: supply (30/30).
- Scharlach Roth: makers and agents (26/67).
- Satin-lined baskets: suppliers (24/65).
- "Sedresol": makers (30/47).
- Skeletons: suppliers (26/49).
- Tasteless quinine: makers (28/50).
- Tolkien & Co.'s address (21/51).
- Week's cold-cure: proprietors (30/29).

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

Pharmacy Abroad

appears from the reports of the Brussels Congress to be undergoing a period of depression similar to that of which we are complaining at home, and the causes alleged are much the same in both cases. That the depression is real as well as apparent must, I fear, be admitted, at least so far as we in England are concerned; but it may be added that I have never known a period in which the trade was not more or less "going to the dogs" in the opinion of a good many of its followers, and perhaps things even now may not be quite so bad as they seem. "Man never is, but always *to be blest*"; and the "Retrospect" of last week reminds us that even in the good old times of sixty years ago societies were being formed and schemes ventilated for our salvation. It is curious to note that every one of the causes for the depression alleged by the delegates of the Netherlands Society of Pharmacy is an external cause, and that "insufficient legislation" is placed in the forefront—the first three of the eight really come under this head—while the rest may be compendiously regarded under that of "Want of Scope." Mr. Emil Davies, in his tract on "The State Purchase of Railways," says that in business circles it is not considered a good sign when the directors of a company plead political conditions as a reason for poor results, but rather as a confession of ineptitude; and your witty correspondent, "Scopiously," is probably right in regarding scope as a synonym of enterprise. With two exceptions, all the grievances of which foreign pharmacists are complaining really resolve themselves into one—an increase of competition, most of it inevitable, the rest preventable by legislation only; and of these exceptions only one affects English pharmacists. We islanders are supposed to be less inclined than our neighbours to depend upon legislative help, we naturally demand freedom; and, while we have just cause to complain of the small protection the law gives us in return for the demands it makes upon us, I am inclined to think that, though we may not have had enough legislation, we have had too much. Be this as it may, pharmacy will never flourish, here or elsewhere, while pharmacists depend upon anything but their own skill and enterprise. It is with trades in general as it is with the individual trader: God helps those who help themselves.

The Isolation of Radium

by Mme. Curie is perhaps the greatest triumph ever achieved by a woman in the domain of science, and though she had the assistance of M. Debierne, the credit due to her is not lessened thereby. Even Mme. Curie, however, failed to isolate Eusapia Palladino, but then Eusapia is a woman, and radium is not. The story of the testing of this famous medium's manifestations by a committee of the Institut Général Psychologique of Paris is told again by the late Mr. Podmore in his "Newer Spiritualism" (just published), and the conclusion one is forced to come to is that somehow M. and Mme. Curie and their colleagues were hoodwinked by the clever Italian. It is probably true, as Mr. Podmore says, that the detection of fraud under the conditions fixed by the medium was beyond human power, and it was only by a trick that Eusapia was exposed at last. Her principal feat was the levitation of tables and other articles of furniture, and this she accomplished to the satisfaction of many of the foremost scientists of Europe, without appearing to be in any way in contact

with the articles moved. She also claimed, and apparently possessed, the power of depressing a balance without touching it. She did not convince the Curie Committee with regard to this, but they seem to have been baffled in the matter of the table, and suggest in their report that probably Eusapia does influence matter in some subtle way by affecting the ether, which is the vehicle of electricity, and other physical forces, including perhaps gravity itself. It is an interesting theory, but Mr. Podmore comes to the conclusion that, in view of the fact that Eusapia was afterwards convicted of habitual trickery, her manifestations can be explained without it. He accepts the theory of ethereal vibrations set up by molecular disturbance of brain tissue as a probable explanation of telepathy, which he is inclined to regard as a vestige of a primitive mode of sensibility now superseded by articulate speech.

Crato von Crafftheim

(whose personal name was Joannes Crafft) was perhaps the most famous medical man of his time; he was physician to the Emperors Maximilian and Rudolf, and his writings were famous for at least a century after his death. He is quoted on almost every page of several sections of Burton's "Anatomy," and, lying thus to my hand, it is one of the mysteries of memory how his name escaped me in connection with Dr. Hall's prescription. Happily my defect has now been supplied by Mr. Kirkby, to whom my thanks are due. Crafft was born at Breslau in 1519. As a young man he spent six years in the house of Luther, for whose "Table-talk" his diaries are the chief authority. At Luther's instigation he took up the study of medicine, going to the University of Padua in 1545, where he had Johannes Baptista Montanus for his teacher. Having graduated as doctor, he set up practice for awhile at Verona; and then, after making the tour of Italy, returned to Breslau, where he became town physician. His services were so valuable during a serious outbreak of the plague that in 1554 he was awarded a pension of 100 thalers on condition of attending the town servants and poor scholars in the hospital *gratis*. He recognised the infectiousness of the plague, and the success of his treatment was largely due to this fact. In general practice he was a Galenist and opposed to the school of Paracelsus. He was a man of a deeply religious nature, a friend of Luther and Melancthon, and on the death of Maximilian in 1576 he had, on account of his Protestantism, to give up the appointment of Imperial physician, which that Emperor had bestowed upon him in 1560. He then returned from the Court to Breslau, but was summoned back to attend the Emperor Rudolf in 1577. Four years later, at his own request, he again retired to his native town, where he died of consumption in 1585. He was strongly opposed to quackery, and is said to have made many enemies.

History is Repeating Itself

in the medicine-stamp trouble which is concerning the Inland Revenue officials and the drug-trade in Cape Colony. How is it that the poor chemist and druggist is always singled out for passing on to the public this most oppressive tax? though in this country we have got so used to it that we have ceased to think of it as a burden. The privilege comes to us, I suppose, as one of the benefits we enjoy from the monopoly which is popularly supposed to be the birthright of the pharmacist. How long the trouble will continue in the Cape it is impossible to foretell, for the Law Courts there, like those at home, are not likely to come to a decision in a hurry. Until the decision is definitely given as to what is and what is not liable, the Revenue officials might well hold their hand, since no one can pretend that the law is being evaded or defied for the sake of any personal profit to the chemist. The public pay in the long run where the tax is imposed, and reap the benefit where there is no tax, and the chemist hardly comes into the picture, save in so far as increased prices lead to lessened consumption and smaller profits.

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Editorial Articles.

Dental Prospects.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the launching of the Chemists' Dental Society, to which reference is made on p. 441, the prospects of the draft Dentists Act Amendment Bill put forward by the British Dental Association have become less rosy. The official organ of the Association refers to the Bill as "but an ephemeral document marking an evolutionary phase," and, in reprinting a portion of an editorial which appeared in our columns a few weeks ago, adds:

This indicates but one of the enormous difficulties besetting fresh legislation, respecting which correspondingly great sacrifices will have to be made; but although on the one hand prohibition of dental practice for gain by pharmacists would not involve the hardship which deprivation of livelihood entails, on the other hand it is unquestionable that for the intelligent performance of minor surgical operations (especially as regards asepsis) the educated pharmacist has a higher claim for consideration than many we fear will obtain. As neither surgery nor prescribing is legitimately pursued by the pharmacist, he would best consult his dignity, we think, by standing aloof from "extractors" in exploiting a "side-line" to his own honourable occupation.

The argument in the last paragraph is not a good one, because pharmacists possess, in common with all British subjects, the right to prescribe remedies and practise surgery. When in the 'seventies a strong effort was made to stop chemists and druggists from prescribing over the counter, the trade as a body combined to defend themselves with satisfactory results. It looks as though history is repeating itself when we see the rights of chemists to perform dental work threatened, and this effort met by the formation of a Society whose special object is to defend those rights. The prospects of the Society are hopeful, and the successful meeting held at our offices last week shows that chemists are alive to the necessity of being united in defence.

As we have indicated, there has recently been a considerable weakening in the position taken up by the British Dental Association, which may be due to a recognition of the strength of the opposition to the drastic proposals in the draft Bill. We are now told in the official organ of the Association that the main effect of the discussion at Liverpool has been to delegate the Bill to further reconstruction, and that the details are still being considered. Reading the excellent report of the discussion, which is printed in the "British Dental Journal," it does not seem as though the speakers thought they were dealing with "an ephemeral document," but, on the contrary, the proposals of the Bill were taken quite seriously. Mr. William Guy, who moved the resolution expressing approval of the Bill, said "the Bill was the outcome of a full and unfettered discussion, of long and earnest thought, of strenuous advocacy, stern criticism, temperate counsel, and wise and graceful compromise. When he recalled the toil, the thought, the enthusiasm, the knowledge, and the wisdom that had been lavished upon the Bill . . . it seemed to him an unthinkable catastrophe that the Bill should not be advanced another step on its journey towards the Statute-book." Mr. Murray

moved an amendment to Mr. Guy's motion asking for "such amendment of Clause 3 of the Dentists Act of 1878 as shall protect the public by enabling them to distinguish clearly between those who are dentists and those who are not." This amendment was defeated, but its reasonableness cannot be denied. Much might be accomplished by popularising the title of "dentist." Registered men seem to prefer to call themselves dental surgeons, and thus allow their distinctive title to lapse. It is now fairly obvious that to stand any chance of passing through the Houses of Parliament any Bill for amending the Dentists Act will need to respect existing rights, and, as we have stated before, chemists, being especially aimed at in the draft Bill, have a special reason for banding themselves together in defence. The Chemists' Dental Society which is in process of formation should be an important factor in preventing encroachment on chemists' rights to extract and adapt teeth.

The Opium Situation.

ONE of the principal market features of September, as will have been seen from our Trade Report, is the unexpected and steady rise in price of Turkey opium, which has been brought about by a brisk and sustained demand on the part of consumers and native speculators. This advance in the face of a crop estimated at between 8,500 and 9,000 cases is somewhat surprising, and may be attributed to the fact that the world's markets were quite bare and that there was practically nothing left over from the 1909 crop at either primary or consuming centres. This unlooked-for turn of the market has proved disappointing to manufacturers and dealers who, unfortunately, bought very little new crop during July, when prices steadily declined to what subsequently proved to be their lowest point, say from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. for new Karahissar t.q., the opinion being held at that time that, in view of the considerable crop estimates (subsequently modified), prices had not touched their lowest. This holding back of buyers, and the partial fulfilment of pressing wants only during July, proved to be a mistaken view. And it was not until early in August that a sudden and considerable demand set in from the United States and Europe, it being stated that some 2,000 cases were taken out of the market, and that up to the present about 3,000 cases of the new crop have been sold at steadily rising prices. These figures include, it is said, 500 to 700 cases for Japanese account. This active demand continued throughout August and this month, the feature being the buying for England and the Continent. Indeed, the United States has bought little so far this season, so that a further accession of strength may be anticipated when they do enter the market. The following note, dated September 3, from a well-known trustworthy Smyrna firm throws some light on the local situation:

"Although the crop is about 9,000 cases, prices continue to rise, and our market is firmer every week. This is to be attributed to the fact that although the English and American morphine-makers have so far kept as much as possible out of the market, the demand has been so great that barely a day has passed without buyers appearing on the market. This has surprised Smyrna holders, who immediately communicate the news to their friends in the interior. Consequently prices in the interior have followed the advance, and holders either receive instructions not to sell the goods consigned to them, or do not themselves feel inclined to sell the opium bought for their own account as it cannot be replaced advantageously. A slight decline may take place in October if timely rains should favour the autumn sowings. Should, however, demand continue as brisk

as it is now, even this factor will not weigh on the market, and should the rains be late, or too late, higher prices will certainly rule."

It is acknowledged that for three consecutive years (1907 to 1909) the yield of Turkish opium has been considerably below the normal consumption, the following being the approximate outturn for five years: 1906, 7,500 cases; 1907, 5,000 cases; 1908, 3,500 cases; 1909, 5,000 cases; and 1910, 9,000 cases. The foregoing figures give an average yield of 6,000 cases, which is about 1,000 cases less than the world's annual requirements. In other words, it may be said that the usual held-over stocks of 1,500 to 2,000 cases old crop do not exist this year, so that, given a yield of 9,000 cases, the 1910 season commenced with a net yield of 7,500 cases, of which 3,000 have already been disposed of. It must, however, be stated that the consumption of opium, in view of the restrictive measures in the United States, Australasia, and the Far East, appears to be decreasing; on the other hand, the smuggling of opium and morphine has probably never been greater than it is at present. At the time of writing the market is still in upward tendency, and is likely to remain so until it is seen under what conditions the autumn sowings take place. Even if these should prove successful, it is not anticipated that we shall see a lower market for opium for the remainder of the year. There appears to be very little spot stock, and holders ask from 14s. to 14s. 6d. for good druggists' quality, they being quite indifferent sellers. As regards opium alkaloids, morphine is fully 3d. per oz. dearer, and the price of codeine has been advanced by 10d. per oz.

Foreign Medicines in Russia.

It is well known that the importation of pharmaceutical products into Russia, especially those of a proprietary nature, is attended with extreme difficulty owing to the arbitrary interpretation of the existing laws and regulations by the Medical Council, which practically prohibit their sale in Russia. These regulations are revised from time to time by the Medical Council, and it would appear, according to a paragraph in the "Anglo-Russian Gazette," that recently new regulations have again come into force, the principal features of which are as follows:

(1) Requests for a licence to import pharmaceutical products to Russia will not be examined by the Council of Hygiene in future unless they are accompanied by the following documents: (a) A request for a licence made out by the head of the business-house manufacturing the product in question or by his legal representative; (b) a report of an analysis of the product made by a competent laboratory, either in Russia or in a foreign country; (c) a recipe detailing all the substances which enter into the composition of the product and a description of its method of preparation; (d) three samples in the original packages—that is to say, in that in which the product will be imported; (e) if any of the printed matter accompanying the product is produced in a foreign language, a proper translation of it must be also forwarded.

(2) All the documents mentioned above must bear a duty-stamp of the value of 75 kopecks (1s. 6d.) on every page.

It will be seen from the above that, in order to be successful in obtaining admittance of any preparation or compound, it is necessary to have an accredited agent in Russia, but even that would not ensure admittance, and in many instances the Medical Council does not find it necessary to give any explanations for its refusal to admit compounds used in other countries; and even if such are given the arguments and reasons only create surprise and indignation. The Medical Council, it would seem, gives the title of "patent" or "secret" a very wide interpretation, and extends its meaning to practically all preparations coming from abroad. In former years the bulk of the preparations imported into Russia were patent or proprietary,

but now the term "patent medicament" is wrongly applied to all other medicaments sold in a form ready for use. Quinine tablets imported in phials of twenty-five and 100, with a foreign label, are regarded as "patent medicaments" because they are not manufactured by the local pharmacist. Why should not that term be applied to oblates or cachets, which are found in every Russian pharmacy filled with quinine, salol, rhubarb, etc., which are sold to the public without a prescription? The same applies to fluid extracts prepared in England or the United States and imported in small bottles with the label of the maker. The Medical Council, in making its decisions permitting or prohibiting entry into Russia, does not adhere to any fixed laws or regulations, and this explains why one out of two preparations, containing the same ingredients, is permitted, while the other is prohibited. The Medical Council maintain that these strict measures are necessary "for the sake of guarding public health"; but, on the other hand, we are informed that the Council, when permitting foreign preparations to enter the country, stipulates that the same are to be sold through pharmacists against doctors' prescriptions. The paternal anxiety of the Medical Council is, therefore, somewhat misplaced. It is argued that such a position is derogatory to the medical man in Russia, who, when he wishes to prescribe a remedy which his *confrères* in other lands have found useful in certain diseases, he is unable to do so because the Medical Council is not sufficiently alive to keep pace with therapeutic progress abroad. In the regulations pertaining to permits, it is distinctly stated that the Medical Council in each and every case decides whether the product to be imported can be sold exclusively in pharmacies against physicians' prescriptions or at the drug-stores without any prescription. There is thus ample check in the former regulation upon indiscriminate sale. Occasionally certain foreign Governments have applied to the Medical Council with the view of removing obstacles, or, more correctly speaking, for the purpose of inducing the Medical Council to be a little more up-to-date and expeditious. The late Mr. Goddard Clarke, and after him Mr. Idris, moved our Foreign Office to make inquiries, and other countries have done likewise, with little apparent good. The Medical Council goes on its way serenely, and winks at bold advertisements of quack remedies which appear in the daily newspapers—remedies inconsistent with the high principles which are alleged to guide the Council, and which, in some cases, come nigh to a breach of public morality. This inconsistency is accounted for by the Council's unveiled belief in the protection of the home industry, so that it is with great reluctance that foreign medicinal preparations are admitted at all, irrespective of the fact that in a great many instances these foreign products are much superior and cheaper than the Russian equivalents. We understand that the most enlightened among Russian pharmacists would not be averse to a more enlightened policy, although it may not be to their interests to advocate this, and if pressure from without is continued—not from the drug-trade merely, but from the medical profession as well—a long delayed reform may ere long be instituted.

Shops (No. 2) Bill.

It is becoming more and more apparent that this measure is, in its present form, strongly objected to by shopkeepers throughout the country. There are many misconceptions in regard to some of its provisions, especially as to Clause 26, which excludes from the definition of "shop-assistants" certain members of the family of a shopkeeper living on the premises, but the compulsory half-holiday

closing is the chief point of attack. We notice also that a correspondent of "The Times" has taken up the objection to the scheduled exemptions which we referred to on August 27. He says:

"In the Shop Hours Act, 1904, the schedule of trades exempted from the provisions of that Act is not so long as the exemptions now proposed. Mr. Churchill has added to the list, and, in the opinion of some traders, spoilt his Bill. It was put to me by the representative of a large body of grocers and provision merchants that it was unfair to compel grocers in provincial towns to close their establishments by two o'clock in the afternoon on one day each week, while chemists, dairymen, bakers, confectioners, refreshment-caterers, fruiterers, and other traders were allowed to remain open. It is contended by the grocer that his usual customer, finding his shop closed, would be driven to the chemist, to the dairyman, or to the baker and confectioner for the tea, fruit, jam, and other commodities generally bought of the grocer. Chemists, fruiterers, dairymen, and bakers are now selling many articles purchasable formerly only from a grocer."

This is the opinion of a specialist, and it is all the more surprising that he overlooks the fact that chemists may keep open only for the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances. They cannot sell anything else during the closing hours, and it is doubtful if they can keep their shops open then, for the Bill merely exempts sales of the specified articles, and does not specially provide for chemists keeping open. This is a point which should be seen to, and the present appears to be a favourable opportunity for chemists individually and through their Associations to express their views on the subject, as correspondents in this issue suggest.

August Foreign Trade.

The Board of Trade returns for August, which we briefly referred to last week, show that there was a continued improvement in overseas trade, and this without taking the influence of holidays into consideration. In imports an advance of 3,619,000*l.* is shown, while against August 1908 the increase is 9,291,000*l.* The export figures are even better, the increase being 6,524,000*l.*, equal to 20 per cent., and taking the comparison back to 1908, the increase is no less than 8,296,000*l.* The most noteworthy feature in exports is an improvement of 5,748,000*l.* in manufactured goods alone, this amount being swelled by 1,838,000*l.* for "new ships," always an erratic item. All the departments (eighteen) enumerated under manufactured articles expanded last month, the improvement in chemicals and allied goods being 141,000*l.*, the shipments totalling 1,421,000*l.* The "medicines" item included in this amount was 149,500*l.*, or 18,300*l.* more, which is satisfactory. Soda compounds continue to do exceptionally well both in volume and value. Looking back over the past three months, the increase in this item has varied from about 36,000 cwt. per month up to 114,000 cwt. Exports of bleaching-powder have also risen considerably, the August figures exhibiting the remarkable increase of 44,000 cwt., whereas in July the increase was about 8,000 cwt. Exports to the United States of America rose over 100 per cent. last month, and for the eight completed months of the year the improvement is practically 60,000 cwt. Glycerin, in spite of the extremely high values, still finds an increasing outlet, the exports of both crude and refined aggregating 19,500 cwt. for the month and 158,600 cwt. for the eight months. Practically all the items under the heading of "Chemicals" denote increased activity, and there is every reason to hope that there will be no decided check during the autumn months.

Operatic Pharmacy.

"Punch" of September 14 contains an amusing skit entitled "The Puff Preliminary (with acknowledgments to the Press Agent of Beecham Opera Company). Forth-

coming Production of Herr Philibert's 'Toxin.' "It is now generally known," says the skit, "that the plot of Herr Philibert's 'Toxin,' which will be heard for the first time in London on November 9, is substantially the same as that of Scalavaggio's terrific melodrama 'Tossico,' performed last year by the Calabrian players with such cataclysmic results. In 'Toxin,' as in 'Tossico,' there are a Prologue and two Acts. The scene of the Prologue is laid amid the verdant glades of the Apennines, where in the small hours of the morning two young chemists' assistants are discovered engaged in pharmaceutical conversation. Beppo, a genial young Hercules, regrets his enslavement to the gallipots, while Gian Galeazzo, a saturnine cynic, dilates on the tremendous powers which a knowledge of toxicology places at their disposal. Both the young men are in the service of Malatesta Spaghetti, the prosperous owner of a drug-store in the beautiful town of Polenta." After hearing the wonderful adventures of master and men, we learn that Malatesta has married a rich Bostonian, returns to Europe, invites his former assistants to dine with him, and poisons them. "Up to last April 1" (continues the author) "this wonderful opera has been sung on the Continent no fewer than 1,864 times. It was performed for the first time at Moscow during the Congress of Pharmaceutical Chemists." The Men of "Punch" are nowadays remarkably up-to-date and pertinent. This puff preliminary could not have appeared more appropriately, and it reveals some knowledge of galenic practice.

Advertisers and Co-operation.

Questions from the co-operative world other than price-maintenance are beginning to push themselves before the manufacturers of proprietaries and branded articles. The "Advertising World" for September, in calling attention to an article on "The Menace of Co-operative Stores," states:

The article deals with one side of a problem of increasing importance to advertisers of branded goods. The situation amounts to this—that an organised attempt is being made to oust the advertiser from some of the fields which in the past have proved most fertile to him. An attack is being made which must be met with energy and promptness by the advertiser, unless he is prepared to see a great deal of his trade slip out of his hands; for the co-operative stores are strong, and evidently determined to do all that is possible to make good the position they have lately taken up. They mean, if they can, to sell only goods manufactured by themselves through the wholesale society. No one would suggest that these co-operative organisations have not the fullest right to carry out their plan, if it proves practicable. It is for advertisers to see to it that it will not prove so. If a really strong demand for a certain branded article is created, even the strongest store must satisfy it, or lose trade.

The co-operative movement now accounts for substantially one-tenth of British retail trade and must affect the business in branded goods to a corresponding extent. When it is remembered that the real reason for shutting out these lines is that they are not productive of sufficient "divi.," it is evident that the manufacturer, for reasons other than ethical, should use every effort to inhibit price-cutting through paying dividends on price-protected articles.

A NEW FACTORY for the manufacture of bromine from the mother-liquors obtained in working potassium chloride is to be undertaken by the Gewerkschaft Alexandershall, of Berka-on-Weiser.

PERFUMERY IN GERMANY.—The British Consul at Düsseldorf in his annual report for 1909 states that the trade in perfumery was satisfactory, although prices were low through very keen competition. In Germany the chemical constituents of perfumery are very strictly regulated; this is not the case in the Netherlands and Switzerland, which countries (the Consul states) export most inferior goods to Germany and, being cheaper, compete successfully with the higher-priced and purer home-made articles. The raw materials required in the manufacture of perfumery have risen in price.

William the Porter.

His Philosophisings as recorded by Bruce Logan.

XI.

"CLEANING t' camera up a bit?" questioned William, as he daintily dodged the sprawling legs of the tripod.

"What do ye say?—sit down and tell ye summat more about photography? Nay, nay! I allus be sitting down and telling ye something. Yet sixty-eight years don't make a man feel exactly young and like as ye seem a bit fond o' hearing an owd man's talk."

"What do I think o' that for a lens? Well, it do look a good lens; but I reckon as looks of lenses may be a bit deceptive at times, as is looks o' men."

"Have ye never met good-looking lenses as wouldn't throw a clear picture on t' screen?"

"Ye have? Ay, well, there be many men as can never give ye a true picture o' life. Somehow, they've got a fault in their natures as causes 'em to take a twisted view of everything about 'em."

"Then, ye must have come across lenses as 'd allus throw one particular part o' t' picture out of focus; just as ye've met men as can never get right focus on some particular subject. Ay, an' it's surprising how awkward men with a 'kink' can really be."

"Then, again, ye have lenses of various kinds, as ye've met o' different types."

"But there, 'twould be childish to tell ye that, just as ye've got wide-angled lenses and narrow-angled lenses, so ye've got broad-minded men and men as cannot take a broad view o' things to save their lives."

"Ay, of course ye do have lenses o' different focus. And just in t' same way ye see men as can't see further than th' end o' their noses and men as is that long-sighted that they can see a terr'ble long way ahead."

"Yea, but it's long-sighted men as makes money nowadays, though, perhaps, that's not so much to their credit, 'cause it be just the way they was constructed."

The Human Form.

This specimen of *Bryonia dioica*, or English mandrake, is being exhibited in the window of the pharmacy of Mr. J. Flemons, Ph.C., Dunstable. The root, which was dug up near the town, is 2 ft. in height and weighs 3 lb. The photograph was taken by Mr. William Marehants, who is apprenticed to Mr. Flemons. We published a similar photograph in the *C. & D.*, March 28, 1903, but the human form which it resembled was devoid of a head. It may be recalled that many legends cluster round the mandrake-root on account of its remote resemblance to a man's body. It was supposed that when taken out of the earth the root emitted a cry resembling that of a human being. Mandrake diggers say their calling is a hard one, but none of them, as far as we know, go so far as to state that they have ever heard the human cry of the roots they excavate with such labour.



CREOSOTE OIL.—The demand for creosote oil increases every year at New Orleans. Some 17,754,479 gals., valued at 212,852/., was imported in 1909, as against 9,919,362 gals., valued at 145,406/., in 1908, and 4,671,119 gals., valued at 51,840/., in 1907. It is all imported from the United Kingdom (principally Glasgow) in tank steamers.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

CRAN, J., and WATSON, A. G., Clayton-le-Moors and Great Harwood, Lancs, medical practitioners, under the style of Drs. Cran and Watson.

BUCKINGHAM, H., and BUCKINGHAM, J., Redenhall-with-Harleston, Norfolk, veterinary surgeons, under the style of H. & J. Buckingham.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

ARMAN, THOMAS JOHN, Eagle Wharf Road, Hoxton, and Northampton Street, Islington, veterinary surgeon.

HAILESTONE, WILLIAM EDWARD, Hadlow, Kent, chemist.

HEALD, LEONARD, Pendleton and Manchester, chemical-merchant.

RICKARD, WILLIAM, Filey, Yorks, chemist.

Deed of Arrangement.

Riley, William Percy, 28 Barnes Street, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancs, Drug-store Proprietor.—Trustee, C. Pollard, 5 Dutton Street, Accrington. Dated, September 3; filed, September 8. Secured creditors, 40*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 400*l.*; estimated net assets, 94*l.* The creditors include: Spratt's Patent, Ltd. (5*l.*); W. Furness, Accrington (250*l.*); Booth & Openshaw, Ltd., Blackburn (3*l.*); J. Parkinson, Blackburn (3*l.*); Hankey, Brierfield (4*l.*); A. Sanderson & Co., Hull (8*l.*); H. Sharp & Son, Leeds (6*l.*); Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (9*l.*); Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester (5*l.*).

Bankruptcy Report.

Re Charles P. Sisley, late of 9 Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.—At the London Bankruptcy Court last week, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, the public examination of this debtor disclosed a statement of affairs showing total liabilities 340*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* (unsecured 225*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*) and assets valued at 47*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, but almost absorbed by the preferential claims. Debtor during his evidence stated that he had lost 1,800*l.* in a publishing venture, and that in November 1909 he formed the Rose Remedy Co., Ltd., with a share capital of 500*l.*, of which, however, only 100*l.* was subscribed, with the object of pushing the sale of a patent medicine. That undertaking was not a success, and a periodical styled "The Family Magazine," published by the company, proved a failure also. Insolvency was attributed to the above losses and also to Stock Exchange speculations.—The examination was concluded.

Private Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of George Burnett and Arthur Pinnington (trading as Burnett & Pinnington), chemists, Castle Street, Ludlow, was held recently at Ludlow. The statement of affairs as on August 30 last showed liabilities amounting to 452*l.* 10*s.*, of which 333*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* was due to trade creditors, and 45*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* to local creditors. The London City and Midland Bank is a partly secured creditor for 133*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* The assets were estimated to realise 265*l.*, leaving, after deduction of 24*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* for the claims of preferential creditors, a deficiency of 212*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* The assets were as follows: Stock-in-trade, 200*l.*; fixtures, fittings, and loose effects, 25*l.*; and book-debts, 40*l.* It was reported that Burnett purchased the business in 1901 for 850*l.*, paying a further 100*l.* for an insurance agency. Pinnington, who was admitted as a partner in 1903, advanced 400*l.* as his share of the business. Of this sum 200*l.* was spent in shop-fittings, etc., and 100*l.* was paid to Burnett as goodwill. Pinnington's father was a creditor for 100*l.*, but it was stated that it was not intended to put forward this claim. In the absence of any offer it was unanimously decided that the assets should be realised under the deed of assignment previously executed (see *C. & D.*, September 10, p. 54).

At the Richmond Police Court, on September 12, C. T. Wilson, King Street, Richmond, was fined 40*s.* and costs for selling olive oil containing 90 per cent. of cottonseed oil. Defendant contended that he did not sell the oil as olive oil.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

JOHN NELSON LLOYD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of an obesity specialist carried on by F. Derry at 95 New Bond Street, London, W., as John Nelson Lloyd, for the sale of the medicinal preparations known as "John Nelson Lloyd's Treatment for Obesity" and "John Nelson Lloyd's Favourite Formula for Obesity." Registered by White & Leonard, Bank Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

Company News.

JAMES'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. T. H. R. James) at The Limes, Evelyn Street, Deptford, London, S.E., on October 10, at noon.

VOCALYPTUS, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. R. J. Barrow, 72 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. Meeting of creditors at 31 Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C., on September 26, at noon.

SADLER & CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended June 30 states that the available balance, including the amount brought forward, is 30,736*l.* It is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax (of which an interim dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. was paid on May 6). Depreciation of plant requires 6,000*l.*, and it is proposed to add to reserve fund (making it 15,000*l.*) 5,000*l.*, leaving to be carried forward 4,492*l.*

J. C. & J. FIELD, LTD.—The report for the year ended March 31 last states that although the profit at Lambeth increased from 6,845*l.* to 11,663*l.*, the business at Rainham shows a loss of 7,477*l.*, and that, after bringing this into account and providing for interest on the debentures, on loan, income-tax, directors', trustees', auditor's fees, and expenses of secretary's department, and giving credit for the amount brought forward from last year, there is a net loss for the year of 1,240*l.*

PAINE & CO., LTD.—The directors report that the gross profits on the trading for the year ended May 31, 1910, amount to 24,674*l.*, and the net profit 5,198*l.* It is proposed to pay interest and debenture redemption fund, 1,911*l.*; directors' fees, 900*l.*; dividend on preference shares at 5½ per cent., 1,261*l.*; and dividend on ordinary shares at 10 per cent., less tax, 2,335*l.*, leaving 146*l.* to be carried forward. The directors state that the fire in January 1909 allowed the year under review to have only about one-third of a year's average working, but that the directors' anticipations of improved results on the completion of the new mill and malt-extract refinery have been realised. The dislocation of business during reconstruction has not resulted in any permanent loss of business. By agreement with the "John Bull" Foods Co., Ltd., the company are to supply the whole of such ingredients as they manufacture, and receive a royalty on the sale of foods when a certain output is reached.

Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Lady Reid's Medical Aid Society, Ltd.—Particulars of 1,000*l.* debentures, created August 10, the amount of the present issue being 500*l.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including un-called capital.

New Crystalline Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 1,000*l.* debentures, secured by trust deed dated August 4, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including un-called capital.

VACCA GUM is one of the exports of South Australia. It is mostly obtained from Kangaroo Island, and is used in Europe for making varnishes. From the stalk out of which the tall flower-head of the grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea*) springs, bushy leaves arise and then fall over. The exudation of resin takes place near the stalk. The cutters chop off the leaves a few inches from the base and gather the gum, having frequently to cut away some of the fibre. When dry it is cleaned of the adhering fibre and bagged in ordinary wheat-bags.

Births.

FOLEY.—At the Medical Hall, 136 Great Britain Street, Dublin, the wife of Michael J. Foley, Ph.C., of a daughter.

MILNE.—At 9 Countesswells Road, Aberdeen, on September 7, the wife of P. D. Milne, chemist, of a son.

Marriages.

BARNES—ROBINSON.—On September 8, at the Church of the Ascension, Balham Hill, by the Rev. Canon Curtis, James Burden Barnes, Ph.C., eldest son of Mr. James Benjamin Barnes, Ph.C., of Knightsbridge, to Mabel Catherine, daughter of Ada Mary, widow of Charles Harvey Robinson.

BIGNALL—BIDDLES.—At St. Andrew's Church, Derby, on September 3, by the Rev. R. A. H. Hay, vicar, Percy W. Bignall, of the Drug Stores, Nightingale Road, Derby, to Kitty, youngest daughter of Mr. George Biddles, of Leacroft Road, Derby.

BOSTOCK—CAWLEY.—At St. John's, Hartford, on September 12, by the Rev. N. J. N. Gourlie, M.A., vicar, Sydney Miller Bostock, pharmacist, Northwich, eldest son of the late Mr. J. A. Bostock, builder, Northwich, to Amy, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Cawley, M.S.A., architect, Northwich.

CANNON—LAMB.—At Stoke Damerel Parish Church, on September 14, by the Rev. Prebendary Ponsonby, M.A., Herbert H. Cannon, pharmacist, 22 Market Place, Penzance, to Myra Ethel Lamb, of Stoke Devonport.

EDGAR—CRUSE.—At St. Jude's, Southsea, on September 8, Reginald John, only son of the late Mr. Frederick George Edgar, of Petworth, and Mrs. Watson, of Southwick Vicarage, to Dorothy May, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Harris Cruse, Ph.C., Southsea.

EVANS—THARP.—On September 10, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, London, W., by the Rev. Sir William Hyde Parker, Bart., James Herbert Everett Evans, eldest son of Mr. John James Evans, "Brackenwood," Bebington, Cheshire, to Katharine Madeleine, widow of John Montagu Tharp, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Robert Aberigh-Mackay, and Mrs. Aberigh-Mackay, of Long Melford, Suffolk.

MELLOR—HILES.—At St. Margaret's Church, Hornby, Lancs, on September 7, Edgar Mellor, chemist and druggist, of Uxton, near Birkenhead, to Florence G. Hiles, daughter of Mr. George Hiles, Burnley Road, Accrington.

PRATT—BARTLETT.—At St. John's Church, Whitfield, on September 7, Robert Rowles Pratt, chemist and druggist, the Canterbury Pharmacy, West Kilburn, London, N.W., eldest son of Councillor W. R. Pratt, Woodstock, to May Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Bartlett, Radstone Grounds, Brackley.

SCOTT—BENNETT.—At the Methodist Church, Clonakilty, co. Cork, on September 8, by the Rev. B. E. Gentleman, M.A., James Ernest Scott, Ph.C., of Trafalgar Road, Greystones, co. Wicklow, to Sadie, only daughter of Mr. John Wesley Bennett, Millvale, Clonakilty.

SPROTT—KIMBER.—At St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, S.W., on September 10, Francis Holliday Sprott, pharmacist, of Messrs. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W., to Florence A. Kimber, London.

WOOLLEY—BEECHAM.—At Huyton Parish Church, on September 10, F. Duke Woolley, son of the late Major T. Woolley, to Edith, third daughter of Alderman J. Beecham, J.P., pill manufacturer, St. Helens, and Mayor-elect of the borough.

Deaths.

BALCHIN.—At 59 Ashmore Road, Paddington, London, W., on September 11, Mr. William Henry George Balchin (junior partner of Messrs. Balchin & Son, medical-label and general printers, 68 Salisbury Road, West Kilburn, N.W.), after many years' patient suffering, aged fifty-five.

KNAGGS.—On September 3, Mr. Aaron Knaggs, of Bainbridge, Yorks, aged seventy, suddenly. Mr. Knaggs had been in business as a chemist at Askrigg and Hawes.

NEWCOME.—At 10 High Street, Grantham, last week, Mr. John Newcome, pharmaceutical chemist (the oldest tradesman in Grantham), aged eighty. Mr. Newcome was able to attend to his business at 71 High Street until recently. He was well known throughout the town as a prescribing chemist. He was a homely and genial personage, but rarely took any part in public affairs. The funeral took place at the Grantham Cemetery on September 13, a special service being conducted prior to the burial by the Rev. H. Norman Nash in St. John's Church, Spittlegate, where a large congregation assembled. A number of local practitioners and townspeople were present when the last rites were performed. The business is being carried on by deceased's son.

WEELE.—At Batavia, on August 30, Dr. H. W. van der Weele, entomologist at the Government cinchona undertakings at Bandong, aged thirty. The deceased gentleman, who died of cholera, was an accomplished entomologist and botanist, being the author of various scientific publications, which have been translated into several languages. He only arrived in Java last year to take up his appointment with the Government, his chief duties being to study and combat insect pests on the Government plantations.

WILCOX.—At "Kerami," Mortehoe, North Devon, on September 10, from heart-failure, Mr. Edward Henry Wilcox, late of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

SIR PATRICK MANSON, F.R.S., is shortly retiring from the post of medical adviser to the Colonial Office.

MR. JOSEPH INGALL, chemist and druggist, High Street, Ashford, Kent, has been appointed a member of the local Schools Attendance Sub-committee.

SIR ALFRED MOND, M.P., is leaving for Canada on Saturday to visit the nickel-mines, and will afterwards address meetings in the Dominion on Free Trade.

MR. FRANK WATSON DYSON, F.R.S., Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, has been appointed Astronomer-Royal, in succession to Sir William Christie, K.C.B., F.R.S., who is retiring on October 1.

SIR SAMUEL SADLER, of Messrs. Sadler & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Middlesbrough, has been invited to accept the mayoralty of that town. Sir Samuel has fulfilled the mayoral duties during two former terms of office.

MR. G. E. BRIDGE, chemist and druggist, Mayor of Bournemouth, is among the South of England Mayors who have accepted invitations to visit Boulogne on the occasion of the race for the "Coupe des Voiturettes" on September 8.

MR. R. WINFREY, M.P., has gone for a five-weeks' camping tour through Syria and Palestine, his three travelling companions being Sir Daniel Ford Goddard, M.P., Dr. Hazel, M.P., and Mr. John Brigg, of Keighley. The party travel in the ordinary way to Beyrout, and then take horses. Damascus, Capernaum, Tiberias, and Jerusalem will be visited, London being reached on the return journey early in October.

At the works of Messrs. Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne, on September 3, Mr. Thomas Kerfoot, J.P., of Old Trafford, was presented with a framed enlarged photograph of nineteen members of the staff, whose services range from twenty to thirty-five years. Mr. John Ogden Fildes, senior representative, occupied the chair, and the presentation—a mark of the friendly feeling existing between the firm and the employés—was made by Mr. Joseph Martin.

THE Spectacle-makers' Company was well represented at the reception at the Guildhall on September 12 in

connection with the annual meeting of the Institute of Journalists. Sir Horatio D. Davies, who was in the chair, is a Past Master of the Company, and he was supported by both the Sheriffs, who are Liverymen of the Company. There were also present: Col. the Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, M.A., M.P., President of the Journalists' Institute, and Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company, and he brought with him the Beadle of his Guild (Mr. Cole, a Freeman of the Company). Captain Wood, the City Marshal, was also there; he holds the diploma for optics, which he gained with honours at the Spectacle-makers' examination before going out to South Africa with the C.I.V.

LAST week, at a meeting of the employés of Messrs. Parnall & Sons, Ltd., shop-fitters, Bristol, Mr. T. H. Armstrong, the general manager, was presented with a silver coffee service and silver salver, suitably inscribed, in commemoration of his silver wedding. The present had been subscribed for by the staff and employés of the various works of the company. Mr. T. Baxter, the secretary of the company, made the presentation; and Mr. Armstrong, in thanking the donors, said it was not an easy thing to be the general manager and direct the policy of a huge concern like Parnall & Sons, Ltd. On the one hand, he had to satisfy the customers, and on the other hand to earn dividends for the shareholders. It was his desire to deal justly and kindly with everyone employed under him, and he was glad to say that his ambition to make his company the foremost shop-fitting house in the world had been accomplished by the aid of a loyal staff.

At the close of work at the factory of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., at Isleworth, on September 7, a presentation



Photo Elliot & Fry
MR. THOMAS PEARS.

was made to Mr. Thomas Pears on the occasion of his marriage. The present, which was subscribed for by the employés at Isleworth, took the form of a silver dessert-service suitably inscribed. Mr. W. S. Nicholes, who made the presentation, referred to Mr. Pears's great interest in the employés; Mr. Pears, in reply, thanked all concerned for their kindly thought, and expressed the hope that he and the lady who would be his wife would be spared to spend many happy years in company with those before him. Mr. Thomas Pears is the eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew Pears, and takes an active part in the management of the huge business of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd.

Recent Wills.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM BOOTH, 242 and 259 Osmaston Road, Derby, chemist and druggist, who died on June 27, left estate valued at 1,716*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* gross, of which 470*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* is net personality.

MR. JOHN FERGUSON, Perth, N.B., chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Hunter & Ferguson, who died on April 23, aged forty-four years, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 3,566*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

MR. PERCY RICHARD PARKINSON, of Burnley, youngest son of Mr. Isaiah Parkinson (of Messrs. R. Parkinson & Sons, wholesale druggists), who died at Cannes on May 23, left estate valued at 1,860*l.* gross and 972*l.* net.

THE personal estate left by Mr. Robert Lindsay, chemist and druggist, Peebles, has been valued at 10,418*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, of which 5,411*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* is in Scotland, while in addition there is real estate producing over 100*l.* per annum.

Trade Notes.

WINDOW-DISPLAYS of Zam-buk soap and Fulford powder are the subjects of an advertisement in this issue by Messrs. C. E. Fulford, Ltd., 15 Greek Street, Leeds. Allowances are made of 1*l.* and 10*s.* for a two-weeks' window-display to those chemists who purchase goods to the value of 5*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.*

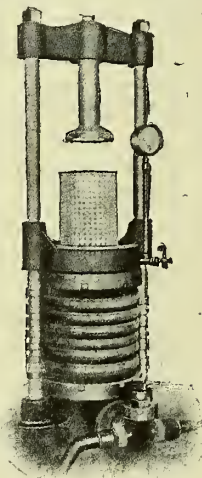
EMPTY ODOL BOTTLES.—The Odol Chemical Works, 59-63 Park Street, S.E., now include a notice in the packing round every bottle of Odol that they have made arrangements to forward, post free, one 2*s.* 6*d.* bottle of Odol in return for every fifteen empty full-size or twenty half-size Odol bottles, safely packed and carriage paid.

MALVERN WATER.—It is proposed to construct a funicular railway at Malvern, and fears have been expressed that the spring from which Malvern water flows would be affected. Messrs. W. & J. Burrow, who own and bottle the spring, have written to "The Times" stating that there is no possibility of any harm being done to the spring.

MERCK'S ANNUAL REPORT.—We have received an advance copy of Merck's Annual Report for 1909. The volume comprises 347 pages of literary matter, and is obtainable through the booksellers at 1*s.* 6*d.* per copy, but a limited number will be reserved for free distribution to pharmacists. Application for these should be made to E. Merck's London office, 16 Jewry Street, E.C.

PACKED PHARMACEUTICALS.—A beautifully produced price-list of packed pharmaceuticals, pills, tablets, etc., reaches us from Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E. A pretty canvas-brown cover, printed in chocolate and yellow, encloses a list of 88 pages, and in these pages is comprised a remarkable series of packed goods. Each of the packed pharmaceuticals is illustrated by a photographic block, particulars are given of the size of the packages, and the prices are appended. Part of the list refers to Wright's coal-tar specialities.

A PISTONLESS PRESS.—The appended illustration shows one of the hydraulic presses made by the Pistonless Hydraulic Co., Ltd., 3 Cross Lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C. The presses are constructed on a new system applying a well-known principle, and offer special advantages to small users and for any light work requiring pressures from 3 to 50 tons. The armoured collapsible cylinder, the top of which forms the platen of the press, is the keynote of the machine's simplicity. On admitting water from the main (or compressed air may be used) at low pressure into the cylinder the platen moves upwards along the outside guides and compresses the article upon it against the head in the usual way. Since the press is ramless, the power is calculated by multiplying the pressure indicated by the gauge by the area of the platen in square inches, a pressure of over 30 tons being given by one a yard in diameter with a water-pressure of 60 lb. per square inch. Our representative witnessed a small press readily and easily flatten a 1-inch malleable-iron nut. Since no special foundation, pumps, or high-pressure valves are required, the initial outlay is correspondingly much reduced, while the fact that power is not needed for pumping and that the gland-packing does not require renewing renders the running-costs very economical in comparison with ram-presses. The pressure, owing to the elasticity of the cylinder, is applied gradually, and it also follows the work as it is pressed. The 5-ton press depicted is specially adapted to pressing tincture-marcs, and costs 21*l.*



Presses can be adapted or made for any special work requiring low pressures.

"TABLOID" BISMUTH GAUZE.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., have issued bismuth gauze as an addition to their series of tabloid antiseptic dressings. The gauze constitutes an efficient substitute for iodoform gauze, and is free from odour and non-toxic. It possesses a high degree of antiseptic and germicidal power, and is packed under antiseptic and sterile conditions. The gauze is made in widths of one, two, and three inches, and six one-yard rolls are packed in each container.

SOPHOL.—We have received from the Bayer Co., Ltd., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., a sample of a new organic compound of silver which is called Sophol. It is the silver salt of formo-nucleinic acid containing 20 per cent. of silver, and is prepared by a patented process. Sophol is in the form of a yellow powder, readily dissolves in water to form a dark-red solution, is an active bactericide, and is non-irritating. It is used in ophthalmic work in solutions of a strength of from 2 to 5 per cent. As is well known, the French Government allow midwives to drop silver-nitrate solution into the eyes of newly born children to prevent ophthalmia neonatorum; but there is some risk in the use of this silver solution—it may be used in too large a quantity or may become dangerously concentrated through evaporation. In such cases 5 per cent. sophol solution is ideal and perfectly non-irritant. If used double that strength only insignificant sensations are experienced. The solution should, like other silver solutions, be kept from light by storing in vessels of dark-coloured glass, and in preparing the solution dispensers should note that heat must not be employed or decomposition may be brought about.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. A. N. STATHAM, chemist, has purchased the business of Mr. J. Little, Chesterton, Staffs.

MESSRS. STONE & Co., chemists, have closed their business at 152 Camberwell Road, London, S.E.

MR. M. T. REIDY has purchased the business of Messrs. Davies & Co., 106 Salmon Lane, Limehouse, London, E.

MR. S. COSH has succeeded to the business of Messrs. Harris & Co., 10 Broadmead and Lower Union Street, Bristol.

MESSRS. W. H. WILKINS, LTD., chemists, of Perry Barr, Birmingham, have opened a branch in Slade Road, Erdington, Birmingham.

MR. P. B. SEERS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Hine's Drug-stores, 6 Pitfield Street, Hoxton, London, N.

MR. S. C. MCKEE, pharmacist, has removed from the Market Place, Acton, to more commanding and commodious premises at 114 Churchfield Road, Acton, London, W.

MESSRS. J. WELLSRING & Co., LTD., dispensing and theatrical chemists, are removing from 11 Agar Street, Strand, to 47 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C., owing to expiry of the lease of the former premises.

MR. J. A. WATSON, chemist and druggist, The Broadway, West Norwood, London, S.E., has closed his business. Mr. L. E. Salter, pharmacist, of No. 7 in the same thoroughfare, has purchased the prescription-books, etc.

MESSRS. SCHIMMEL & Co., 27 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., are removing on September 20 to 65 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., where they have secured a superior suite of ground-floor offices, with ample warehouse accommodation in the basement.

MR. F. G. EARL, pharmacist, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. J. A. Waddington, chemist and druggist, in Third Avenue, Trafford Park, Manchester. Mr. Earl severed his connection with the business of Messrs. Whitaker & Frost, Ltd., Ayres Road, Old Trafford, last May.

THE premises of the Perfume Palace in the Rue de la Paix, Paris, which were recently closed, have been renovated and reopened as the retail dépôt of Mr. V. Rigaud, manufacturer of high-class perfumery goods. He formerly had a dépôt in the Faubourg St.-Honoré, near the Rue Royale.

MR. GEO. BENNETT, pharmacist, 19 Market Place, Stockport, has acquired the business of the late Mr. B. N. Cooper, chemist and druggist, at 98 Buxton Road, Heaviley, Stockport, as a branch, which will be carried on under the management of his son, Mr. T. Leigh Bennett, chemist and druggist.

Prescription Problem.

A GOOD number of postcards have been received in response to our request for solutions to the problem set in our issue of August 27. The proportion of correct solutions has been fair when one takes into consideration the slight errors in grammar, which would not make any difference in dispensing the prescription. The following is the proper reading of the script :

Ferri redacti ...	...	...	gr. 120
Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ ...	...	...	gr. 120
Olei juniperi ...	...	...	m60

Fiat massa.

Fac pilulas nonaginta sex.

One after meals on alternate days.

The four copies of "The Chemist's Medical Dictionary" are awarded to the following competitors, who sent the earliest correct transcriptions :

London: Mr. J. Irving Dickson, 98 High Street, Lewisham, S.E.; Mr. G. Shelley, care of Messrs. R. H. Cooper & Co., 20 Royal Exchange, E.C.

Provinces: Mr. W. Munster, 26 Market Place, Dudley.

Scotland: Mr. W. M. Nicol, care of Mr. Wm. Spence, 36 Howe Street, Edinburgh.

The next exercise is as follows: replies should be sent in not later than September 24.

von Ziegenweidt.

Sprekuren voor
Zenuw- en Hersenzieken
12½—3.

Rotterdam,
Haringvliet 80

*R Hydrobrom bal 15-
Succ. cont. avar. 25-
a g depunct 125-
H. 3rd 1c
de Lee & Hall.*

We have set aside four copies of "The Chemist's Medical Dictionary," which will be awarded to the competitors who send correct solutions of the problem on postcards by the date mentioned. Should there be equality in this respect, the time of posting and literal accuracy in transcription will be taken into account, our award being final.

Association Affairs.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of the Association was held on September 7 in Robert Gordon's College. Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., Peterhead, was elected an honorary member of the Association in recognition of the deep interest he has always taken in the Association's work and of his many services freely rendered. The delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cambridge submitted an interesting report of the meeting both from a scientific and social standpoint.

Hull Pharmacists' Association.

THE first meeting of the new session was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on September 13, Mr. J. F. Robson (the President) in the chair.

POISON-LICENCES.—The report was presented of a committee which opposes applications for poison-licences. It was decided that Dr. Jackson be retained to represent the Association before the Sanitary Committee, and a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Stoakes, Earle, Smith, Richardson, and the Secretary, was appointed to wait on the committee.

SALE OF PANOPEPTON.—Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, London, wrote to the Association asking that a resolution might be passed on the same lines as had been done by the Torquay Association, suggesting that panopepton should be exempted from the restriction imposed on the sale of wine. The resolution was passed unanimously.

THE SALE OF SWEET NITRE.—The following letter to the Secretary was read from the Board of Customs and Excise in reply to communications from the Association:

"With reference to your letter of November 19 last, calling attention to the sale of spirits of nitre and other preparations containing spirits of wine in Hull by small shopkeepers and other unqualified persons, I am directed by the Board of Customs and Excise to inform you that steps will be taken in any case that may come to the notice of their officers to warn the trader that the sale of medicated spirits without a spirit licence is only allowed by registered chemists and druggists. Spirits which are not sufficiently medicated to be regarded as *bona-fide* medicines may not be sold in any case without a spirit licence.

"I am to suggest that members of your Association may assist materially in stopping the practice complained of by refusing to supply small shopkeepers with the preparations in question."

This was felt to be generally satisfactory as showing the willingness of the Excise to take action.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.

A MEETING was held on September 8 at Earham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., the President (Mr. Thomas H. Seed) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Blades, Cleland, Cocker, James, Johnson, Middleton, Mortimer, Raynor, Soper, Thompson, and the Secretary (Mr. J. E. Evans).

WITNESS-FEES.—The Secretary read correspondence from the Chemists' Defence Association regarding the fees paid to chemists as witnesses. He added that a memorial, signed by members of the Association, had been addressed to the West Ham Borough Council and the Essex County Council drawing attention to the inadequate amount of the fee at present paid to chemist witnesses at coroners' inquests, and suggesting that it should be fixed at 7s. a day and travelling expenses. The Town Clerk of West Ham has replied that the committee which considered the memorial has decided not to interfere with the present regulations. No reply has yet been received from the Essex County Council. It was decided that a draft of the memorial should be sent to the C.D.A.

THE SALE OF PANOPEPTON.—A letter was read from Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster with regard to the restrictions on the sale of panopepton. Mr. Blades said that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has the matter in hand, and he felt sure that everything possible would be done in order to free panopepton from the restrictions which apply to the sale of wine.

SHOPS (No. 2) BILL.—Correspondence was read from the Home Office and from the Leyton Urban District Council in reply to suggestions made by the Association with a

view to making the closing-order in Leyton more effective. Mr. Blades read the terms of the new Shops (No. 2) Bill, and explained the effect of the various clauses. In the letter from the Home Office a statement was made that Mr. Masterman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, would be glad to receive a small deputation in the autumn to discuss the matter before the Shops (No. 2) Bill is proceeded with in Parliament.

SALESMANSHIP.—The President called on Mr. E. James to read a short paper on "Salesmanship and the Pharmacist." The discussion was taken part in by Messrs. Cleland, Mortimer, Soper, Blades, Raynor, Middleton, and Cocker.

Deutscher Apotheker Verein.

THIS year's annual assembly of the German Pharmaceutical Society took place in Brunswick from September 6 to 8, under the presidency of Dr. Salzmann. The Government was represented by Minister Hartwig, the local authorities by Councillor Wagner, and the Brunswick Technical High School by Professors Beckurt and Stubbe.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE BILL.

The first day was largely devoted to discussions of the Imperial Insurance Bill, it being finally decided, with regard to the compulsory discount imposed on sales to sick clubs by the terms of Clause 405 of the Bill, that pharmacists demand that the discount should represent a maximum and not a minimum rebate on prices quoted to sick clubs. Another resolution was also carried suggesting that Clause 404 of the Bill should be retained in the form in which it was drafted—i.e., "Should it be deemed advisable that druggists be not excluded from sales of medicines to the sick clubs, a proviso shall be added prohibiting the sick clubs from concluding contracts with retailers of medicines to the exclusion of the pharmacists."

ASSISTANTS' SALARIES.

A proposal was advanced by the Berlin Section that preliminary steps be taken by the Association towards forming a central "salary fund" or "salary club" for the payment of assistants on the system which has been in force in Austria for some years. The Magdeburg Section proposed the collection of the necessary data with a view to introducing a reform in the salaries of assistants. In the course of the debate on the former motion Herr Schaefer, of Berlin, pointed out the disadvantages of the system. The system obtaining in Austria has been so recently introduced that it is not possible to gauge its success. Such a system would, he thought, introduce an undesirable element of officialdom among pharmacists. Ober-apotheke Linke, of Berlin, expressed the opinion that the life of each of its members should be made "worth living." A motion was adopted that the preliminary studies be commenced for the introduction of the system.

EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

A number of proposals were advanced during Tuesday's sitting with regard to the preliminary and secondary education of pharmacists' assistants. A motion of the Berlin Sections was adopted to the effect that the Bundesrat be approached with a view to making the entry for the pharmaceutical examinations dependent on the passing of the examinations of the high schools, and that at all colleges in which the pharmaceutical State examinations take place students of pharmacy shall be given the opportunity for practice in the preparation of galenicals, that these studies be made obligatory, and that suitable physiologico-chemical, microscopical, and bacteriological tests shall form a part of the pharmaceutical curriculum and be embodied in the State pharmaceutical examinations. With a view to

PROTECTING PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS

a resolution from the Nassau Section was accepted, in which it was proposed that the Imperial Chancellor be approached and asked that pharmacists in all the Federal States should be consulted when legislation affecting pharmaceutical interests is formulated. The debate on

the regulation of the system of tenure was the most lively of the meeting. After much discussion, the President's motion was adopted in the following form: "The Deutscher Apotheker Verein expresses its regret that to all appearance a uniform regulation of pharmaceutical conditions throughout the German Empire is not to take place. The Association reiterates its demands for the general enforcement of the principle of inheritance and sales of pharmacies in the Empire and the individual States, and regards the scheme submitted by its President to the Secretary of the Interior in 1908 as the best basis for such a universal system, dismissing all other proposals, but especially the system of personal concessions. . . ." It was further resolved that should the system of personal concessions be introduced, against the wishes of the profession, those pharmacies which have hitherto been treated as heritable and saleable should still be so considered, and that the holders of personal concessions should receive adequate compensation.

NURSING MATTERS.

The meeting accepted a resolution of the Cologne Section proposing that the Association take steps to prevent dispensing by nurses, as well as a motion that the authorities be approached with a view of revising the existing regulations (dating from 1853) with regard to the training of nurses, deaconesses, etc.

A lecture by Professor Beckurt, of the Brunswick College, on "Enzymes" closed the proceedings, after the announcement of the various awards granted under the Hagen Buchholz and Meurer Funds and Scholarships.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Association for the Protection of the Commercial Interests of Pharmacists, which took place on September 4 and 5 in Brunswick, resolutions on the lines of those adopted by the Apotheker Verein were accepted with regard to the Imperial Insurance Bill. In connection with the desired reforms in the tenure of pharmacies in Germany, Apotheker Luer, of Charlottenburg, reported on the progress of the schemes for the redemption of mortgaged pharmacies. The Commission entrusted with the matter has submitted a request to the Bundesrat for permission to form a Mortgage Bank with a share capital of 3,000,000m.

Poisoning Cases.

SEVEN fatalities from poisoning have been reported during the week. The poisons were taken by misadventure in three instances.

Ammonia.—At Daubhill, Bolton, Isabella Maria Rushton, the wife of an insurance agent, poisoned herself by taking ammonia.

Laudanum taken in overdose caused the death of Elizabeth Merle, of Enfield, who suffered from delusions. The jury found a verdict of death by misadventure.

Salt of Lemon was used for suicidal purposes by Minnie Needham (23), domestic servant, Hipperholme.

Spirit of Salt was taken with suicidal intent by Thomas Wilson (26), cabinetmaker, Bethnal Green, who selected the same place and poison as his brother, who committed suicide about two months ago.—A Cambridge labourer named Joseph F. Darling (56) ended his life, while temporarily insane, by taking the same corrosive fluid.

Strychnine.—During the inquiry at Brockhurst, near Gosport, into the death of the two-year-old son of Mr. Edward Nursaw, pharmacist, who is a dispenser at the Haslar Hospital, the father deposed that the infant had evidently swallowed some tablets containing strychnine. He did not know the tablets were in the house, but apparently about half a dozen left over from a quantity prescribed for his wife about a year ago had not been destroyed. The jury, in returning a verdict of death by misadventure, expressed sympathy with the relatives.

Weed-killer.—George A. Keeves (43), a gardener employed by the Richmond Corporation, lost his life through drinking some weed-killer in mistake for tea. It appears that Keeves had placed his bottle of tea close to a bottle of similar size and shape containing weed-killer.

THE exports of galangal from Kiungchow (Hoihow) during 1909 amounted to 19,911 cwt., valued at 3,299/., against 22,151 cwt., valued at 3,225/., in 1908.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figure; in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 7, 1910.)

- "JEWEL" and "ORCHARD"; for chocolate (42). By Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bourneville. 323,255, 323,258.
- "VANTA"; for cocoa, etc. (42). By C. J. Van Houten & Zoon, Weesp, Holland. 325,889.
- "PRIORY"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 19-21 Lower Priory, Birmingham. 325,752.
- "HARRIET META'S MILK OF ROSES," and label device; for a face-lotion (48). By To-Kalon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 143-149 Great Portland Street, London, W. 320,160.
- "SKALPINE"; for a hair-preparation (48). By A. O'Rawe, 10 Chief Street, Belfast. 325,408.
- "KASTILS"; for all goods (48). By C. Billing, 16 Melford Road, Leytonstone. 325,698.
- "PERUUD"; for all goods (48). By O. Börner, 16 Cranach Strasse, Freidenau, Germany. 325,851.
- "ZAMESTE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Texaleine Co., Ltd., 33 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 325,928.

Alteration of Registered Trade Mark.

Representation of alteration of trade-mark "Sacco." The only cure for consumption (280,622), including a device of alchemist measuring "Sacco" and words "Found at last." By Sacco Co., 22 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 14, 1910.)

- "TENASITINE"; for chemical substance (1). By Kay Bros., Ltd., St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport. 325,897.
- "TIPULITE," and label device with picture of daddy-long-legs; for soil fumigant and insecticide (2). By W. Brydon, 3 Tubwell Row, Darlington. 323,916.
- "CLOC" and "ELECTRA"; for veterinary preparations (2). By Osmond & Son, Ltd., Albion Street, Spalding. 324,433, 324,437.
- "ZAMFOL"; for soil fumigant and insecticide (2). By S. A. Sykes, Reservoir House, Meltham, Huddersfield. 325,485.
- "NYTOS"; for chemical substances (2). By Nyto Preparations, Ltd., Eldon Street House, London, E.C. 325,981.
- "HYDROPYRIN"; for a medicinal preparation (3). By G. Richter, Cserkesz-utca 63, Budapest. 318,592.
- "LAXAMINTS," and label design; for a medicine (3). By D. C. Dunn, 146½ Holland Block, Lima, Ohio, U.S.A. 323,769.
- Device of a Roman gladiator anointing his arm; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. E. Fulford, Ltd., 15 Greek Street, Leeds. 324,751.
- "PLATFORMINT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. A. von Wülffing, 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C. 325,119.
- "PNEUMALINE"; for medicated cigarettes (3). By G. L. Bullocke, 86 Forburg Road, Clapton Common, London, N. 325,215.
- "CRABB'S FERVINEOS," and label design; for a medicated tonic wine (3). By W. J. Crabb & Son, 24 New Road, Brighton. 325,350.
- "DIALON"; for medicinal preparations (3). By K. Engelhard, Sandweg 94, Frankfurt-on-Main. 325,216.
- "LAXIPURG"; for a medicinal preparation (3). By E. W. Sleath & Co., Teneriffe Street, Manchester. 325,450.
- "NATTOL"; for chemical substances (3). By D. L. Lewis, 36 Haver Green, Ealing, London, W. 325,792.
- "RESPO"; for a medicine (3). By C. Richter, 59-61 New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 325,940.
- "SILAC"; for partly prepared earths and dusts (4). By Surrey & Co., Ltd., 3 Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 324,217.
- "ENBEOCO"; for spectacles and eyeglasses (8). By Newbold & Bulford, 46 and 48 Goswell Road, London, E.C. 325,083.
- "POSO"; for electric massaging-machines (11). By F. Burks & Co., Ltd., Sidmouth Street, Salford. 323,515.
- "JU-VIS," and breakfast-cup design; for a food-substance (42). By G. Foster Clark & Co., Hart Street, Maidstone. 323,810.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Wintergreen Oil.—G. M. Beringer ("Amer. Journ. Pharm.," September, p. 437) compares the oil distilled with live steam in a copper still from the fresh garbled whole plant of *Gaultheria procumbens*, L., with that distilled by Professor H. Kraemer in his laboratory from fresh leaves only. The entire plant (4,070 grams was distilled) yielded 0.586 per cent. of oil. The sample from leaves alone is almost water-white, being lighter in appearance and more ethereal in odour than the oil distilled from the whole plant. The latter has gradually darkened to a pale amber tint, and approximates the commercial oil more closely. The specific gravities of the two oils are: Kraemer's, 1.1785; Beringer's, 1.177. The optical rotations are: Kraemer's, -0.26° ; Beringer's, -1.335° . The author remarks that it is doubtful whether the oil is solely distilled from the leaves as the U.S.P. prescribes, since it is the custom to gather portions of such procumbent plants, and not to expend the labour necessary to strip the leaves.

White Peruvian Balsam.—Tschirch and Werdmüller ("Archiv. der Pharm.," 1910, pp. 248, 420) have published an important research on Honduras balsam, which is commercially known as white balsam of Peru. The samples upon which they worked had specific gravities ranging from 1.0884 to 1.0905, acid-value (mean) 32.67, and ester-value (mean) 140.53. The average content in total cinnamic acid was 45.66 per cent., and of free cinnamic acid 8.61 per cent. The balsam was dissolved in ether, and extracted with 1-per-cent. soda solution. Free cinnamic acid was thus extracted and a resin ester of the class of the resinolresines, which on saponification yielded cinnamic acid. The alcoholic constituent of this ester is termed Honduraresinol, whose empirical formula is $C_{18}H_{22}O_2$, melting at 166° to 167° . Honduraresinol is easily decomposed in dilute alkaline solutions, yielding an isomer of metacopaivic acid. During the extraction by caustic potash a small quantity of a solid substance separates, which, after purification by treatment with ether, splits up into two bodies, of which one melts near 300° and is termed Honduraresene. An exhaustive examination of the so-called "Cinnamein" of this balsam showed it to consist of three hydrocarbons— $C_{15}H_{16}$, C_8H_{10} , C_8H_{12} —and the cinnamic acid esters of cinnamyl alcohol, and of phenyl-propyl alcohol. The samples above detailed were the pale variety of the balsam. The darker samples showed results which differed to some extent from the above, although the characteristic aromatic substances of the cinnamein above described were present.

Determination of Antimony.—E. G. Beckett, in his doctoral thesis, discusses at length the degree of accuracy obtainable by the various methods in use for the estimation of antimony ("Chem. News," August 26, p. 101). The conclusions are summarised as follows:

1. The most accurate method of determining antimony is by precipitation as trisulphide, and weighing it as such. The method of Vortman and Metzl (precipitation as black crystalline antimony trisulphide from a boiling solution containing 20 per cent. of hydrochloric acid) is preferable to that of Henz (precipitation as red amorphous antimony trisulphide) from its greater convenience and degree of accuracy.

2. Antimony trisulphide precipitated from hydrochloric acid solutions always contains chlorine, which cannot be removed by washing. The chlorine content is greatly reduced by heating the precipitate to 300° C. in a stream of carbon dioxide, after which the antimony trisulphide generally contains from 0.15 to 0.3 per cent. of chlorine.

3. The volumetric determination of antimony with iodine gives very concordant results, but these are only correct when the older atomic weight of antimony (Sb=122) is used. When the atomic weight is taken as being 120.2 the results are about 1 per cent. too low.

4. The determination of antimony as tetroxide is unreliable when a blowpipe is used for the ignition. The method may give good results if the oxide is heated in a furnace giving a uniform temperature of between 800° and 900° C., but means have to be adopted to prevent the absorption of hygroscopic moisture during the process of weighing.

5. The determination of antimony as pentoxide is not reliable.

Ergoxanthin, a new active principle in ergot, is the subject of a communication by W. T. Wenzell to the "American Journal of Pharmacy" for September (p. 410). For preparing ergoxanthin the author adds 75 c.c. of alcohol (95 per cent.) to 25 c.c. of Squibb's fluid extract of ergot, allowing the mixture to stand, with occasional shaking, for

twelve hours. The dark-brown precipitate (consisting principally of Dragendorff's sclero-mucin, a violet colouring-matter—probably sclero-xanthin—resin, and phosphates) is filtered off, and the filtrate evaporated at about 30° C., water being added from time to time in order to expel all alcohol. This extract is diluted to 50 c.c. and cooled, and the brown precipitate (Kobert's impure sphacelic acid mixed with separated carbon) is allowed to settle. The liquid is decanted through a filter, on which the precipitate is subsequently collected and washed to produce 100 c.c. of filtrate. The filtrate is shaken successively with equal volumes of chloroform (to remove a resinous substance) and ether (until the ethereal extract is nearly colourless) at least three times. The yellowish ethereal solvent contains the ergoxanthin, which is obtained by distilling over the ether and evaporating to dryness over a water-bath. The yield averages about 0.25 per cent. Ergoxanthin is an orange-yellow, non-crystalline solid, soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in water and chloroform. It combines with alkaline bases to form blood-red solutions, and apparently bears a close resemblance to lutein, a yellow resinous pigment from the ray-fungus, since the absorption-spectra of these two substances are almost identical. They differ materially in chemical properties, ergoxanthin giving a deep orange colour, and lutein a blue coloration, in contact with strong nitric acid. Lutein is also only sparingly soluble in alcohol. One drachm (about 4 c.c.) of a standard alcoholic solution of ergoxanthin equivalent to the same amount of fluid extract produced an increase in blood-pressure after ten minutes of 327 mm., which dropped to the initial (133 mm.) in half an hour.

Gurjun Balsam Oil.

FOLLOWING quickly on the papers which have recently appeared in regard to the essential oil of copaiba, Deussen and Phillip have published a long article on the essential oil of the favourite adulterant of copaiba, gurjun balsam (a communication from the Leipzig University laboratories).

The most reliable test for this balsam in copaiba appears to be the modification of Turner's reaction suggested by Utz. This consists in distilling off the essential oil, preferably by steam, and dissolving three or four drops of the distillate in 3 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. One drop of a 10-per-cent. solution of sodium nitrite (freshly prepared) is then added, and finally 2 c.c. of strong sulphuric acid. In the presence of gurjun oil a deep violet colour is rapidly developed, while with pure copaiba this is not the case. It must be remembered, however, that some kinds of copaiba undoubtedly contain a trace of the sesquiterpene responsible for this reaction, and will give a faint violet colour. But the presence of so little as 5 per cent. of gurjun balsam will cause the colour to be fairly rapidly developed, so that no notice should be taken of a faint violet colour which does not appear until two minutes after the addition of the reagents. The optical rotation of gurjun balsam is found to vary from -10° to -130° . A sample which had an optical rotation of -44° was fractionally distilled, and found to be easily separable into two distinct bodies, one boiling at 125° - 125.5° and having an optical rotation of -49° , and the other boiling at almost the same temperature and having an optical rotation of -35.5° . The boiling-point is referred to a pressure of 12 mm. From a series of refractometric determinations it appears that the lower-boiling sesquiterpene, which has been called α -gurjunene, is a bicyclic compound, while the other, β -gurjunene, is a tricyclic sesquiterpene.

By the oxidation of the oil a new compound has been obtained which may be useful in the detection of gurjun balsam in copaiba. By using permanganate of potassium in acetone solution for the oxidation a compound is obtained which, when treated with semicarbazide, yields a semicarbazone melting at 234° , and of the formula $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O$. The body is probably a ketone, although it may be an aldehyde. It is being further examined, and will be reported upon later by the authors. It appears that the semicarbazone has a very high specific rotation, about $+317^\circ$. On liberation from its compound by means of sulphuric acid the liberated ketone appears to have a boiling-point between 170° and 180° at 12 mm., and an optical rotation of about $+125^\circ$. Its formula is probably $C_{15}H_{21}O$.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., September 15

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals is not quite so brisk this week, but there are several important items, the markets for which are extremely firm and rising. This applies to both cream of tartar and tartaric acid, both of which products are decidedly in sellers' favour. Opium continues strong, and the feeling is that the end of the advance has not been reached. Morphine and codeine are dearer, the latter by 10d. per oz. Glycerin is 5l. higher, as was not unexpected. Other alterations include firmer prices for hydrastis and linseed; on the easier side are quicksilver (seconds), copper sulphate, calamus-root, and cubebs. Ipecac is steady, ergot, cascara, and buchu quiet, and jalap firm. The principal changes have been as follows:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Ammonia sulphate	Gum acacia	Calamus
Codeine and salts	Linseed	Copper sulphate
Cream of tartar	Spearmint oil	Cubebs
Glycerin		Quicksilver (seconds)
Hydrastis		
Morphine-salts		

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, September 14.—The sales of opium amount to 60 cases at from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 2d. per lb. Sellers are tenacious and buyers anxious.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is firm at \$5 per lb. Jalap has advanced to 45c., being 3c. dearer. Peppermint oil is firm at \$2.25. Spearmint oil is steady at \$3.50. Cascara sagrada is unchanged. Copaiba is steady at 38c. Hydrastis is firmer at \$2.25, and serpentary is easier at 45c. per lb.

Manchester Chemical-market.

September 13.

The general position is quiet, although on export account the feeling continues good. Bleaching-powder is steady, but caustic soda is slow, and there are cheap sellers of both solid and liquid in quantity. Ordinary quotations are: 77 per cent., 11l. 2s. 6d.; 70 per cent., 10l. 2s. 6d.; 60 per cent., 9l. 2s. 6d. per ton. Sulphate of copper is uncertain, but holders of special brands are firm at 18l. 15s. to 19l. per ton delivered Manchester. White powdered arsenic is dull, aniline oil is firm at 5½d., and salt at 5d. per lb. Cream of tartar is especially strong, and tartaric acid is dearer in sympathy. Bichromate of potash is 3½d. and chlorate 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. Montreal potashes, 35l. per ton ex store Manchester. White sugar of lead, 25l. on rails; foreign ditto, 23l. per ton c.i.f. terms U.K.; brown ditto, 23l. per ton Manchester. Nitrate of lead, 26l. per ton on rails. Carbonate of potash is quieter, but the position appears to be strong, especially for forward delivery. Refined Russian, 90 to 92 per cent., 16l. 7s. 6d. to 16l. 17s. 6d. ex store Manchester, and for forward shipment 15l. 12s. 6d. to 15l. 10s. c.i.f. terms. Crude glycerin is scarce and difficult to buy for this year's delivery. Business has been done in good 80 per cent. over 1911-12 at 56l. to 57l. per ton, according to quality and point of delivery. Half-white s.g. is about 88l. per ton for 1910 delivery. Makers have raised quotations of Italian green olive-oil soap, and 56 to 58 per cent. (when shipped) is now worth 21s. net c.i.f. Liverpool. Castor oil is very steady, but not much doing. Greases are firmer, with white skin and brown skin not offering. Coal-tar products, steady. Sulphate of ammonia is 12l. 2s. 6d. to 12l. 3s. 9d. per ton on rails Manchester.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

CARNAUBA WAX is dull, though the situation in Brazil is believed to be steady. Sandy grey is quoted at m.277.50 to m.280 per 100 kilos., while fatty grey averages m.276 to m.277 ex warehouse Hamburg. Comparatively small quantities are being offered at these rates, and large orders cannot be executed, so conditions point to the probability of an advance in the event of increased demand.

CEVADILLA.—Supplies in Hamburg are in fairly good demand, spot offering at between m.85 and m.82 per 100 kilos.; offers for shipment are not yet to hand.

CITRIC ACID.—Business is dull, with second-hands pressing sales at easier rates. A pronounced fall is, however, impossible, as the Italian Government has fixed the values of raw materials for a considerable period ahead. From Hamburg goods for delivery, as well as spot, are offered at m.2.70 per kilo.

CONDURANGO remains steady, in spite of lack of demand. Spot (Hamburg) goods are quoted at m.64 to m.65 per 100 kilos. ex warehouse.

ERCOT.—The market position is becoming more acute, all the more so as small crops are now reported from Spain. First-hands quote m.3.40 per kilo. for Spanish for delivery, while Russia can offer no further new crop as yet. Spot (Hamburg) Spanish and Russian are quoted at m.3.35 net cash.

GLYCERIN.—The rising tendency reported from Marseilles has become more pronounced. The quotations of 180f., which were regarded as almost impossible some weeks ago, have now been exceeded. Manufacturers have sold a considerable amount for the first six months of 1911, and little glycerin is now offered. The prices also of the various seed oils are being maintained, and fats are being worked up, though yielding little glycerin. Production is not increasing, whereas the demand is. A few sales have been effected for delivery during the second half of 1911, but these are insignificant, as manufacturers are disinclined to bind themselves for so remote a period. Quotations of 180f. to 185f. per 100 kilos. are being made for saponification glycerin 28°, less 3½ per cent. discount; glycerin lye (80 per cent.) is in demand, prices ranging from 148f. to 155f.

HYDRASTIS.—Supplies have considerably diminished, and m.20.50 per kilo. has been paid for spot (Hamburg). The cheaper offers of m.19.50 for shipment have also been accepted, and nothing further is now obtainable under m.20.50 per kilo., spot being quoted at m.21.

JALAP.—Stocks have shrunk considerably in Hamburg, and for 13 to 14 per cent. m.4.50 per kilo. has been paid.

OXALIC ACID.—The recent reduction has resulted in offers from second-hands at extremely low prices. It is stated that a further reduction is feared, and attempts are being made to clear the large stocks still existent here and there.

QUILLARIA is lower. Offers from Brazil are more abundant, and good qualities are obtainable at m.46 to m.47 per 100 kilos. c.i.f. Hamburg.

SENEGA.—Stocks are showing a tendency to increase, so that spot (Hamburg) is obtainable at lower prices than for delivery. Good is obtainable at m.4.50 per kilo, while for delivery m.4.60 is quoted.

London Markets.

ACID, ACETIC, is firm and in fair request at the unaltered rates of from 33l. 10s. to 34l. per ton for glacial 99 to 100 per cent., and 37l. for 98 to 99 per cent., ex wharf.

ACID, TARTARIC, remains extremely firm, foreign offering at 10¾d. per lb. for this year's delivery, and for next year 11d. has been paid. Makers, however, are not anxious to sell forward, and some large export contracts have been refused owing to the uncertainty and dearth of raw material. English is nominally 1s.

ALOES.—Of Curaçao 40 boxes of black capey have arrived, which will be disposed of privately; 42 packages Cape have also arrived from Algoa Bay.

AMMONIA SULPHATE is strong and dearer, Beckton prompt offering at 11l. 18s. 9d. to 12l., 25 per cent. minimum net cash; London 25 per cent. 11l. 15s. to 11l. 17s. 6d. net cash; Hull, 12l. 10s. to 12l. 12s. 6d.; Liverpool, 12l. 10s. to 12l. 12s. 6d.; Leith, 12l. 12s. 6d.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 16 half-barrels Bermuda were bought in at 1s. 9d., and 28 cases Natal at 9½d.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—New crop is offered at from 45s. to 50s. per cwt. c.i.f., the higher price being for good.

BENZON.—Stocks of Sumatra are now becoming small, and the demand is for second-hand parcels.

BROMIDES remain unaltered but firm, the majority of second-hand holders not being anxious to sell except at a narrow margin below the official rate, which is 10¼d. net for potassium in 1-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—Quiet. There is practically no short-broad leaf on offer at the moment, and the price is nominal at 6s. 6d.; for longs, which are fairly plentiful, 1s. 10d. has been paid, and ovals continue scarce. The *Edinburgh Castle* has brought 25 packages from Cape Town, of which 19 are for London and six for New York. It is believed that the larger portion of the London consignment consists of ovals and longs.

CALAMUS-ROOT.—New season's crop having arrived, easier prices are quoted, viz., from 15s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Chinese is unaltered, sellers asking 145s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CAPSICUMS.—At auction 241 bags Nyasaland sold at from 44s. to 45s. 6d. for medium red, 47s. to 50s. for good to fine large red, one lot 53s. 6d.

CARDAMOMS.—Several bought-in parcels at auction have been disposed of at the limits.

CINCHONA.—At the auction to be held at Amsterdam on September 29, 10,305 packages will be offered, comprising 8,601 packages Ledgeriana and hybrid, 821 cases, and 834 bales Succirubra, and 49 cases hybrid and robusta, making a total of 10,305 packages, the approximate weight being 938,411 kilos.; 259 packages Java coca-leaves will also be offered. The first-hand stock of bark at Amsterdam on September 8, including the above offerings, amounted to 25,950 packages, consisting of 19,582 packages private and 6,368 packages Government bark. At the London auction on Tuesday 100 bales Java were offered, of which 16 only sold at 1½d. per lb. for Ledgeriana branch. The above auction was conducted at the broker's sale-room, and was attended by about six people. It calls to mind that it is fully twenty years ago since bark was offered in such circumstances.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quiet at from 38s. to 40s. spot, according to holder. The *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* of September 3 states that:

Cascara sagrada has greatly improved during the week, and a new quotation next week would not be surprising. The increased demand seems to come principally from the Pacific Coast, where supplies are very light, and where a good-sized business has lately sprung up. The market is very firm at 7½c. to 8½c. Primary points have nothing to offer, and the limited amount of two-year-old bark is selling at 9c. bottom figure.

CHAMOMILES are unaltered, with limited offers of new crop, the quotations for firsts being 97s. 6d., seconds 87s. 6d., and old flowers 65s.

CHILLIES.—At auction 74 bags Nyasaland sold at from 48s. to 50s. for good red.

CLOVES.—Steady. On the spot sales of Zanzibar have been made at 5½d. per lb.; for arrival and delivery the markets have been quiet, closing with sales at 5½d. c.i.f. d/w for January-March shipment, and at 5¾d. for October-December delivery.

COCA-LEAVES.—At Amsterdam on September 29, 179 packages, weighing about 15,557 kilos., will be offered.

CODEINE.—The reduction of 3d. announced in our issue of last week was in view of the rapid rise in opium, quickly followed by an advance of 10d. per oz. in codeine and salts, the prices of which for small lots for prompt delivery are now as follows: Pure crystals, 10s. 2d.; hydrochlor. and sulphate, 9s. 4d., and phosphate, 8s. 6d. per oz. net cash; 70-oz. contracts for delivery over six months are subject to a reduction of 3d., and the falling clause.

COLCHICUM-SEED is dearer, new crop German offering at 69s. per cwt. c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE is easier, at from 18l. 2s. 6d. for ordinary Liverpool brands for prompt, and at 18l. 15s. for spring delivery.

CORIANDER-SEED is quieter but firm, with business doing at 18s. 6d. per cwt. for good sound Morocco and 16s. for 18s. for wormy to very slightly wormy. Russian has been sold at 16s. per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR is strong, dearer, and quite a "seller's market" at the following rates, which are expected to go still higher: 95 per cent. 85s., 98 per cent. 87s., and 99 to 100 per cent. 89s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—The recent arrivals have led to sales at easier rates.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Nine cases are close at hand.

GAMBOGE.—Sixteen packages have arrived this week.

GLYCERIN.—Although no meeting of the British Convention has been held, the principal refiners here have advanced their prices by 5l. per ton, which advance will be officially confirmed later. It is predicted by those in close touch with the situation that buyers would do well to cover their requirements, as the prices already paid for crude for next year and 1912 warrant still higher prices for refined. The quotation of the British refiners is now 100l. per ton in 56-lb. tins and cases and 99l. in 10-cwt. drums on 5-ton contracts, with the usual scale of proportionately higher prices for smaller quantities.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan sorts are firmer, holders requiring 36s. per cwt. for fair half-hard sorts, and the same figure is asked to arrive. In Senegal gum sales have been made at 33s. f.o.b. Bordeaux for Bas de Fleuve, but 34s. is now asked. East Indian gums remain very quiet.

HYDRASTIS.—Early in the week the price was advanced 3d. to 9s. per lb. c.i.f., and to-day another agent has received instructions to advance his price to 10s. Spot holders now ask 9s. 3d. net.

INDIARUBBER is about 2d. per lb. easier on the week, closing at 7s. 7d. spot for hard fine Para.

IPCACUANHA.—Quiet. Small sales of Matto Grosso are reported at 6s. 6d. per lb., and for Cartagena 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. has been paid, with more inquiry at the close. The s.s. *Somali* has brought 70 bags East Indian from Port Swettenham. The recent arrival of Matto Grosso proved to be 66 packages, and not 40, as at first reported. The stock in the drug warehouse on Thursday amounted to 100 Matto Grosso, 58 Minas, 206 Cartagena, and 29 East Indian, to which must be added the 70 packages just arrived.

JALAP.—With a continuance of spot scarcity, holders ask 1s. 11d. for 10 per cent., which is practically the only test now offered. The U.S.A. has lately taken a fair quantity off the European markets.

LIME-JUICE.—Concentrated West Indian is easier at 18l. 2s. 6d., with small sales.

LINSEED is a little dearer. Morocco is selling at 70s. to 72s. per quarter for fair to good and Dutch at 72s. to 74s. on the spot.

LIQUORICE-ROOT is firm, with light stocks on the Hamburg market: natural is quoted 26s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

MANNA.—New crop is now coming on to the Palermo market, but prices have not yet been fixed.

MENTHOL.—In better demand, with sales of Kobayashi at 9s. 8d. and Suzuki at 9s. 7d. spot; at the close there is more inquiry, and buyers at these prices. To arrive, 9s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid for Suzuki, sales of 120 cases being made to-day. With this revival in demand it is anticipated that prices will advance, as spot supplies are limited.

MORPHINE has advanced fully 3d. per oz., up to 6s. 8d. net having been paid for hydrochloride powder in quantity, but 6s. 9d. is now asked.

MUSK is unaltered, with fine, thin blue-skin Tonquin pod pile I. offering at 70s. per oz. and pile III. 55s.; old-style is quoted 52s. 6d. to 55s. and pile III. 35s. per oz. Russian Cabardine is 19s. and Chinese 25s.

MYRRH.—An arrival of 50 cases, principally Aden sorts, has taken place.

OIL, ANISEED.—Star steady, with small spot sales of Red Ship brand at 4s. 8d. and other brands at 4s. 7d.

OIL, CASSIA, remains unaltered, with a small business at 3s. 5d. spot for 70 to 75 per cent. c.a.

OIL, COD-LIVER, remains firm at from 110s. to 115s. per barrel c.i.f. terms. From Bergen it is announced that holders have advanced their prices to 112s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f., under which it would be difficult to buy. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 6,800 barrels, against 10,150 barrels at the same date of last year, and the total exports from all Norwegian ports to September 7 amount to 21,700 barrels, against 22,600 barrels in 1909.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, is steady but quiet, good brands of Wayne County oil in tins still offering at 10s. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot a limited quantity from second-hands is available at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. H.G.H. is quoted 11s. 9d. to 12s. London terms, and *Todd's* crystal white has been sold at 10s. 6d., but 10s. 9d. is now wanted. In Japanese demethylolised, sales of Kobayashi have been made at 6s. and Suzuki at 5s. 10½d. spot. To arrive, sales of Yazawa have been made at 5s. 7d., Suzuki at 5s. 7½d., and Kobayashi at 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. At the close sales of 120 cases Suzuki are reported at 5s. 7½d. c.i.f. for September-December shipment.

OIL, SPEARMINT, the sale of which is trifling here, is dearer in the United States owing to concentration of stocks, the value being returned at \$3.50, against a previous value of \$2.

OIL, TURPENTINE, is dearer, American on the spot closing at 52s. 3d. per cwt.

OLIBANUM.—Good drop and garblings remain scarce and wanted; sales of fair siftings have been made at 22s. per cwt.

OPIUM.—The market, which is dealt with editorially, remains strong, and as will be seen from our cable buying continues. Smyrna houses cabled from 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. for 11½ per cent., with an upward tendency. On the spot sellers are practically off the market, and it is difficult to secure a case or two of good druggists' at 14s. to 14s. 6d. Persian is not of much interest as yet, the quotation for September-October shipment being 15s. c.i.f.

A Smyrna correspondent, writing on September 2, reports an advance of 6d. per lb., with buyers at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., as to quality, but with a few very unwilling sellers, who are compelled to realise owing to lack of money. It is now practically confirmed that the whole Turkey crop will not exceed 8,500 cases. Hitherto on all the primary markets more than three-fourths of the arrivals have been bought, and as yet the consuming-centres are not by any means replenished with sufficient material to cope with the demand for opium-products. The U.S.A. have bought very little, and will certainly come forward sooner or later for heavy supplies. Therefore we cannot but foresee a material advance when a pressing demand sets in from that quarter. The sales amount to 127 cases, beginning at 10s. to 11s., as to quality, and finishing at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. The arrivals to date amount to 2,669 cases, against 1,237 at the same period last year. Writing on September 3, another Smyrna correspondent reports that the sales amounted to 130 cases at 100 piastres for prime, or 11s. 2d., and 105 piastres, or 11s. 8d., for choice Karahissar. The situation is very firm, owing to the continued sales, and holders, anticipating higher prices, are not inclined to part with their stocks. Purchases in the interior are taking place at 5 per cent. in excess of current market rates, and this is restricting business. The market closes firmly, with buyers present.

Reviewing the month of August, a Smyrna broker writes: "The demand has been very active, England and the Continent being the principal buyers, and with few sales to the U.S.A. The total amounts to 657 cases, 577 of which are for consumers and 80 for speculators. Prices at the beginning of August were from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., as to quality, but soon advanced 6d., and latterly have been established at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. As regards the future position, it is considered the present situation will be maintained, and that prices will advance further so long as the present active demand continues. Moreover, the growing markets have been selling of late at, comparatively speaking, higher figures; therefore the Smyrna holders are bound to maintain the position. The arrivals to date amount to 2,689 cases, against 1,237 at same date last year, and in Constantinople to 2,618, against 1,300. The stock is about 1,383 cases, against 1,587 last year, and in Constantinople 1,171, against 586."

PEPPER (BLACK).—At auction 31 bags Singapore offered and 14 sold, including fair at 3½d. and light shelly at 3¼d.;

a few Ceylon sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. for barely fair to fair, and 3¾d. for light. Market privately is firm at 4½d. for fair, with sales October-December at 4d. and January-March at 4½d. c.i.f., and buyers.

PEPPER (WHITE).—Fair Singapore is quoted 7½d. spot, and the arrival market is quiet, with sales of November-January shipment at 7½d.

QUICKSILVER in second hands still shows a declining tendency, with offers at 8l. 2s. 6d., first hands remaining unchanged at 8l. 12s. 6d. per bottle.

SANTONIN is firm, makers quoting on the basis of 37s. 9d. per lb. net for 2-cwt. lots in one delivery, while second-hand holders require 38s. to 38s. 6d. for 28-lb. lots.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals comprise about 30 bales red native Jamaica, five of Lima-Jamaica, but no grey.

SENEGA is easy at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. net on the spot.

SHELLAC is firm but quiet at 83s. per cwt. for fair TN orange. Futures are dearer with a moderate business.

STORAX.—New supplies are offering for shipment from the Continent at 50s. in casks, 55s. in tins, and 107s. 6d. c.i.f. for B.P. quality.

WAX, CARNAUBA, is firm at from 139s. to 140s. per cwt. spot for waxy grey, according to seller. Yellow has been sold at from 205s. to 215s., according to quality, the higher price being for prime. Liverpool asks 230s. for this description, with little on offer.

Saccharin.

In further reference to the paragraph in our issue of August 27 (p. 356), we are informed that the reduction in saccharin to 20s. 6d. per lb. net, duty paid, under the special conditions alluded to, takes place as from October 1. In addition to the members of the National Union of Mineral-water Manufacturers, it has also been decided to include the herb-brewers and cider-makers under this category. Wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists who handle sufficiently large quantities for use or to retail will be able to buy at the bottom price, and to the smaller users and dealers the price will be 25s. per lb. Already a large number of contracts have been booked at the reduction, and it is probable that this special offer will not be open for any lengthy period.

London Port Rates.

The provisional order of the Board of Trade authorising the levying of port rates on goods by the Port of London Authority within the limits of a schedule of maximum rates embodied in and subject to the exemptions and rebates allowed by the provisional order having been confirmed by Parliament by the Port of London (Port Rates on Goods) Provisional Order Act, 1910, which received the Royal assent on August 3, the Board of Trade now intimate that they have fixed November 1 as the date on which the provisional order is to come into force, and for the convenience of traders the Port Authority give notice that the book of actual rates, with particulars of exemptions and rebates allowed by the provisional order, will be published, and the levying of the rates will commence on that date. Copies of the rate-book will be made available as long in advance of November 1 as is possible.

The German Bromine Convention.

The organisation of the Bromine Convention (says the "Boersen Courier") has been disturbed recently owing to the adherence of a number of new works, and the continued existence of the Convention in some quarters is regarded as problematical. Difficulties exist between the Convention and one of the "outsiders"—the Guentherhall works; but the possibility of the eventual adherence of this concern is not excluded. It is pointed out that the Guentherhall works is not able to give possible customers the same guarantee for the execution of orders that the syndicated works can. In the case of contracts concluded between the Hoechst Farbwerke, the Elberfeld Fabriken, and the Kruegershall works, the former two, owing to the reductions in price introduced by the Convention, found they had made a poor bargain, but the execution of their contracts was insured by the co-operation of the Salzmund works. The Guentherhall works, however, has only small quantities of liquor available for the production of bromine, the raw material being mined or quarried.

New Zealand Honey.

Among the papers read at the Sanitary Inspectors' Congress was one by Mr. H. C. Cameron on New Zealand honey, who stated that as a food export the product is steadily coming to the front. In order to ensure the purity of the honey and secure the best possible results a very stringent

Act, called the "Apiaries Act," was passed in 1907. Under this Act an inspector may enter any premises for the purpose of examining the bees or bee appliances, and if he finds foul brood, bee moths, or any other disease or pest which in his opinion is too fully developed to be cured, he may have the bees, hives, and appliances so affected destroyed by fire. To assist the industry the Government has on its experimental farms pure stocks from which queen bees of the best honey-producing strains are bred, for distribution throughout the country. The result of all this care and attention on the part of the Department of Agriculture (says Mr. Cameron) is that shipments of honey, when placed on the London market, are recognised for their purity and fine flavour, and realise prices much in excess of that from Australia or California, and only second to those realised for honey produced in Great Britain.

Manufacturing in Bond.

In reference to the meeting to be held at the London Chamber of Commerce on September 23 to consider what steps can be taken to secure greater facilities for the manufacture and storage of spirituous preparations in bond, a correspondent of the "Financial Times" points out that in Germany manufacturers are granted six months' respite for the payment of Excise-duty on alcohol obtainable on proper security being given, while in Austria a similar respite of from four months to two years is granted. The use of alcohol for industrial spirits has made much greater headway both on the Continent and on the other side of the Atlantic than in this country. So far as Continental competitors—who are, naturally those most seriously considered by British manufacturers—are concerned, it may be mentioned that during the last ten years the consumption of denatured spirit has increased in France by 360 per cent. to 13,750,000 gals., while in Germany it has increased from 21,823,000 gals. in 1900 to 32,673,000 gals. in the last financial year, having been in the interim as high as 35,000,000 gals. In this country, on the other hand, the consumption of industrial alcohol during the last financial year for which figures are available amounted to only 6,280,000 gals., which compares with 4,984,000 gals. in 1899-1900. [The last-quoted figures are wrong. (See *C. & D.*, August 27, p. 347.) The higher figures in France and Germany are due chiefly to the fact that denatured alcohol is more used there as fuel and for motors than is the case in Great Britain and Ireland.—*Ed. C. & D.*]

Soya-oil Trade.

In view of the abnormal conditions of the linseed and cottonseed oil markets, in which there is but little prospect of relief for consumers from the extraordinarily high prices ruling until better seed-crops are secured, the remarkable expansion which has taken place this year in the soya-oil trade deserves attention. But for the developments in this comparatively new article in the European crushing industry, the difficult position of consumers in certain directions, where the use of soya oil has become more popular, would probably be still more serious, although the latter product has also advanced considerably. The "famine" conditions across the Atlantic as regards linseed and cottonseed oils have resulted for some time past in a persistent drain of supplies from this side to American ports, which also applies to soya oil. Considerable quantities of all these products have, indeed, again been just lately purchased by American interests for prompt shipment. An idea may be gathered of the extension of trading in the soya-bean oil from the Hull exports this year, which, so far, are already well over 12,000 tons, or about 10,000 tons in excess of those of the previous year. The almost prohibitive prices at which linseed now stands have, of course, induced British crushers to increase their operations in soya beans, although they find considerable difficulty in getting rid of their soya cake on the Continent just at present. The price of soya oil in London is now about 30*l.* per ton, or 6*l.* over the lowest seen early in the year. According to reports from Manchuria, the new crop should yield 20 per cent. more than last year, and allow of an export surplus for Europe of half a million tons. The shipments of old crop to Europe, which are now coming to an end, amount to about 420,000 tons. A fact worth mentioning is that Japan and China are consuming less owing to the high price. Japanese requirements heretofore took about 70 per cent. of the crop chiefly for fertilising purposes. In 1909, 1,073,000 tons of soya beans and cake were taken by China and Japan combined, whereas the total quantity absorbed by these two countries in the first half of this year was only about 270,000 tons. While there are indications of a further contraction in the outlet in the Far East, there is thus a possibility that the article may enter into more active competition in the European oil-markets, and this at a time when such competition should be welcome among manufacturers handicapped by the fabulous prices paid for kindred products.

The Bandong Quinine Factory.

THE annual report of the Bandong Quinine Factory for 1909 states that the total production of quinine sulphate for the year was 80,000 kilos., of which 17,198 kilos. was handed over to the Dutch-Indian Government. This year the Medical Department of the Government does not require any quinine sulphate. On the other hand, the consumption of sugar-coated quinine tablets has increased considerably. Part of the output of quinine was sold by auction at Batavia, but the bulk of the offerings was bought in by the factory in order to enable it to carry out its obligations to the planters which had supplied the factory with bark. Cinchona prices in Europe remained very low, and the prices guaranteed to private planters by the factory being more advantageous than those obtainable at auction, the stock of bark at the factory increased considerably. The new warehouse erected in the course of the year was quickly filled, and the works were compelled to refuse to accept any more bark unless it had been contracted for. It was decided to abolish the auctions at Batavia because they proved of no practical utility, the sale of Bandong quinine being carried on apart and altogether outside the auctions. The sale of Bandong quinine is gradually increasing, but prices remain very low. Notwithstanding this, the results may be called satisfactory. A change has been made in the plan in the method of working or exploitation. When the factory was established it was the idea that bark sent in by planters should be worked up for their own account, a fixed charge made for manufacturing the whole of the yield of quinine being handed over to the planter. But the great difference in price between bark and the quinine sulphate on the principal markets appeared to promise greater advantages for the cinchonaplanner. When once the factory was in working order, this difference disappeared, and the price of bark at first rose so quickly that the planters found little or no profit in sending their bark to be worked up at the factory instead of shipping it to Amsterdam. Afterwards both the price of bark and quinine fell, and in order to find a quick sale for its product the factory found it had to adapt itself to circumstances. It had to conform with the different Pharmacopœias of the principal countries and to supply packages and various forms of packing asked for. Thus a second phase of activity arose, resulting in the quinine being brought into greater consumption. Hence the factory began to purchase quinine at auction which it itself had made. In practice it amounted to this: that the factory was compelled to buy the planters' bark at fixed prices, and was left to make its profit by the sale of the product. The capital of the company was insufficient for carrying on business by the new system. The balance-sheet at the end of 1908 showed real estate worth 324,700*fl.*, and movable effects and plant 76,350*fl.* The entire capital being 400,000*fl.* only, it will be seen that it was entirely sunk in the works, and that money for carrying on the business had to be borrowed. On September 13, 1909, at the general meeting it was decided to increase the capital by 300,000*fl.*, the total capital being now 700,000*fl.*, with a reserve fund of 87,074*fl.* At the end of 1909 the bark owned by the company represented a stock of 53,000 kilos. of quinine sulphate, while in addition there was 33,000 kilos. of ready quinine in stock. In the balance-sheet the bark figures at 285,190*fl.* (equal to 2.69*c.* per unit), and the quinine at 280,391*fl.* (equal to 8.50*fl.* per kilo.). The sale of tablets as already mentioned has further increased. After making allowance for depreciation the real estate is placed at 312,000*fl.*, the laboratory being valued at 4,000*fl.*, the library at 500*fl.*, plant and fixtures at 10,000*fl.* The profit and loss account shows a profit of 190,177*fl.*, which, including 618*fl.* carried forward, gives a total of 190,795*fl.*, allowing of the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares and 27.35*fl.* per share on the founders' shares.

The exports of glycerin from Dunkirk during 1909 amounted to 413 tons, against 294 tons in 1908 and 265 tons in 1907. Last year 230 tons was shipped to the United States, 40 tons to the United Kingdom, 78 tons to the Netherlands, and 15 tons to Germany.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest. Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the 'C. & D.' does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Shops (No. 2) Bill.

SIR,—I venture to ask your readers, should this Bill become law as it stands, what will be the probable effect on the business of the average London chemist?

Yours truly,

LONDON CHEMIST. (29/51.)

SIR,—It has been decided to hold a special meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association on September 15 to discuss the new Shops (No. 2) Bill. Mr. Robert Herman, C.C., who has a city as well as a suburban business, is taking an active part against the suggested closing at two o'clock on one afternoon of the week, though he wishes the assistants to have a half-holiday. It is reported that the City Council intend to make Saturday the early-closing day, which for a place like Liverpool is absurd. Last Saturday, for instance, the *Mauretania* had over 2,000 passengers, the *Arabic* and *Dominion* were full up, not to mention the West African, Booth, and Leyland liners and the numerous coasting-vessels. The strongest opposition will be offered to the afternoon closing, and a petition to the City Council, who are going to discuss this matter at their next meeting, has already been signed by over a thousand shopkeepers. I enclose a copy of petition.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN H. ROBINSON.

Exchange Station Pharmacy, Liverpool.

[The memorial referred to sets forth that the tradesmen who sign it are in favour of the hours of employment being limited to sixty hours per week, but they are averse to closing for a half-holiday weekly, for the following, among other, reasons:

"In addition to the inconvenience which the closing of all shops for half a day per week would occasion locally, it must be borne in mind that the city of Liverpool is somewhat unique in its position, in that there is a continuous inflow and outflow of visitors arriving and departing by steamers from and to different parts of the world. Thousands of visitors arrive by steamers and by the different railways, and are specially catered for by the issue of cheap day tickets to Liverpool from all parts of Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales, and also from other districts, and not merely for a short season of the year, but all the year round. This class of visitor comes here partly for pleasure and partly for shopping purposes, and a large proportion for the purpose of shopping only. To close the shops for one half-day per week, which might be different days for different businesses, would not only be attended with loss to the tradesmen of the city, but would also be a source of disappointment to the numerous excursionists visiting Liverpool.

Some of the Liverpool shops are comprehensive emporia dealing with almost every branch of business, or what may generally be called 'Stores,' and in such cases it would be practically impossible to classify for closing on different days, as the result would be daily closing of departments, which is altogether inexpedient. The same remarks apply with equal force to any attempt to divide the city into districts for closing on different days.

Your memorialists, as business men, desire to call special attention to the fact that the compulsory closing of shops at two o'clock, as contemplated by Clause 5 of the Bill, is almost equivalent for business purposes to closing all day, as the morning is to a great extent employed in preparing for the afternoon trade, when the bulk of the business is done; so that, looking at the matter from a practical point of view, it would reduce shopping to five days a week. The tradesman would thus have to pay six days' salary to his assistants, with no reduction either in rent or taxes, and would also suffer the loss of a day's trading. This is a

serious aspect of the matter, as it would tend to a reduction of rents and assessments and depreciation of property."

The memorialists are in favour of giving assistants a half-holiday, and that provision should be made for this without compulsory closing. They further desire that Clause 26 (1), which deals with exclusion of certain members of the family from the definition "shop assistant," should be amended so as to put all on an equality.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Dr. Hall's Prescription.

SIR,—Doubtful points in this old manuscript are being gradually cleared up. Mr. William Kirby's elucidation of the *Cratonis* difficulty, supported as it is by Mr. Maskew's excellent photograph, is, I think, by far the best solution that has yet been offered. With regard to caranna being a kind of a tacamahaca, as intimated by Gray, one must admit that that author is not quite exact in his phraseology. Which is not a matter of any moment. The best modern American authority says "Caranna gum may be employed for the same purposes as tacamahaca resin" ("National Standard Dispensary," 1905). The same authority says "Caranna gum is exuded from *Protium Carana*, *Icica Carana*, and *Amyris Carana*," while "Tacamahaca resin or gum is a name applied to a number of tropical American exudations which are closely similar to one another though apparently derived from a number of different trees, including *Protium heptaphyllum*, *Icica tacamahaca*, *Amyris ambrosiana*, *Bursera tomentosa*, etc. This substance is very similar to Caranna gum." But the whole subject is a question of academic rather than of practical interest. I do not suppose that any modern British pharmacist ever has been or ever will be called upon to dispense either the one or the other. I know of no galenical containing caranna, and the only one which should contain tacamahaca is an old-fashioned French remedy known as Baume de Fioravanti, and this is now often made up without it—*vide* Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopoeia," latest edition.

Yours truly,

C. S. ASHTON.

Brighton, September 13.

Therapeutics for Pharmacists.

SIR,—The comments on your articles by "Xrayser II." are generally shrewd and to the point, but I fear that in this case he has not read my article with his usual care. The actual words I used were: "Pharmacy has nothing to do—officially—with the action of drugs, and to the pharmacist therapeutics is a forbidden subject—officially"; the expression "official therapeutics" does not occur in the article, for the simple reason that there is not such a thing—the idea I intended to convey. That being so, it will be clear to "Xrayser II." that the word "officially" is correctly used as implying connection with the *officina*, or pharmacy; "unofficially" would not convey the same meaning. I would also respectfully point out to your correspondent that a split infinitive like "to needlessly complicate" is a lapse from his customary elegance of style!

Yours, etc.,

Edinburgh.

THOS. STEPHENSON.

Subscribers' Symposium. (Information Solicited or Supplied.)

Mist. Capillaris.

In reply to "O. H.'s" query (C. & D., September 10, p. 427), "mist. capillaris" is a rather ingenious synonym for Hair's asthma-cure.—A. J. M. (31/54.)

Actinomyces in Cattle.

I notice in your issue of August 27 (p. 362) you do not recommend local applications in "timber tongue" of cattle. I was informed of a case where potass. iodid. failed to effect a cure; the owner then used an outward application a mixture of acid. sulphuric, 8 oz., hyd. perchlor. ½ oz. This preparation was applied all round the cow's throat, with the result that great sloughing and discharge took place, but the cow was cured. I thought that perhaps this might be interesting to anyone who had a case of actinomyces. It is doubtless a heroic remedy, and I do not know that I should recommend same.—W. J. Bray (Teddington).

Nurses Prescribing.

A lady customer came in and asked me if I would tell her if some suppositories her sister, a nurse, had sent her for constipation were the right thing to use, as she had used two of them, and each time they made her feel ill, and she had

to go to bed and sleep. On her producing the box, which had upon it the name of a well-known Midland firm of wholesale chemists, I saw it was labelled:

Morphinæ hydrochlor. gr. j.
3 doz.

I told her not to use any more—they were not what she required; and as the suppositories were no use to her, she left them with me. Nurses seem to be able to obtain these things too readily.—*Tout.* (187/12.)

Etymology of Junket.

Junket powder and junket tablets are very much in evidence just now, and sold daily by most chemists and druggists. It is interesting to trace the history of the word. I saw a reference to it the other day in a London newspaper, and have since looked up several authorities. The "Century Dictionary" says: "Old English, Jonke, a rush. Latin, Juncus, a rush, a reed. A sweetmeat, cream cheese, so called as being brought in or served on rushes. Curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured." The curd being laid on rushes to drain away the whey, hence junket-rushes. There is also a reference to Wycliffe's translation of Exodus ii. and iii., as follows: "Whanne he [the father of Moses] mygte hide hym no longer, he tok a *ionket* of resshen (a leep of Segge Purv) and glewde it withe glewishe clay and with pieche and putte the litil faunt with ynnne."—*Wm. Bousfield* (Sutton Coldfield).

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

Ate (25/39).—Read the paragraph on spirituous medicines in *C. & D. Diary*, p. 237.

M. W. (181/18).—We see nothing in your label or handbill to make the Infants' Cordial liable to medicine stamp-duty.

J. G. D. (30/35).—"Manufacturing chemists" who do not keep open shop for retailing poisons, and whose sales are by wholesale to retail dealers, do not infringe the Pharmacy Act by using the title.

Simplex (24/59).—A 2½-per-cent. carbolic lotion is not a legal poison, and may be sold anyhow, but you cannot be compelled by a customer to sell it in a whisky-bottle, if you consider this to be in the circumstances unsafe or unwise.

C. C. (17/62).—The addition of rum to industrial methylated spirit in making bay rum is probably the reason why the Revenue authorities will not pass your formula. Omit the rum and add saponin 60 grains and 5 oz. of acet. cantharidis to each gallon. Then submit the formula again.

Tower (20/1).—(1) The words "— Brand" on the balsam of aniseed label imply a claim to proprietary right in the medicine, which in itself involves liability to stamp-duty. See, however, *C. & D. Diary*, p. 236, under "Trade-marks." (2) "Provided we have in Ireland an agent and a dépôt, is it essential that all patent medicines to escape stamp-duty should be consigned in the first place to the dépôt direct? [Yes.] Considering that we have an agent, and that all Irish orders come through him, would we not be in order in sending on his instructions unstamped patents direct to his customers, without consigning them to the dépôt and the agent in turn having to re consign to his customers?" [No; the official condition for freedom from duty is that the medicines shall be consigned in bulk by the manufacturers or first vendors to the agents abroad. When sent direct to the customers the medicines must be stamped.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

J. C. H. (236/53).—DISTEMPER-POWDER FOR DOGS.—This contains hydrargyrum cum cretâ, sulphur, and antimon. nigr., the following being like the sample you send:

Antim. nigr. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Hydrarg. c. cretâ ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Sulphur. ...	...	...	...	3iv.

Misce.

From 5 to 10 grains for a dose, according to the size of the dog.

R. L. (240/38).—GRANITE-CLEANSING POWDER.—This contains oxalic acid with some abrasive powder, as powdered bath-brick. Such a powder, if applied wet to granite, would remove iron-stains.

H. C. M. (240/13).—You must give us some particulars of the "insect-powder"; its appearance suggests powdered hellebore.

J. McC. (250/67).—We do not know the tomato preparation to which you refer. Two formulæ for tomato-sauce were given in the *C. & D.*, February 15, 1908, p. 279.

Hiero (242/59).—(1) ANALYSIS OF TREACLE.—The process of estimating the sugars in treacle is not easy, but you will obtain the best information on the subject by consulting papers by Matthews and Parker and Jones, which were printed in "The Analyst" in 1900, at the time when the matter of treacle-adulteration was before analysts. (2) Mellor's "Higher Mathematics for Students of Chemistry and Physics" (Longmans, 15s.) would probably suit your requirements.

W. H. (246/55).—ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—Your inquiries are answered at greater length than we have space for here in Leaflets 72 and 80, issued gratis by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W. Letters to the Board need not be stamped.

G. G. (2/1).—FROSTING GLASS.—See *C. & D.*, October 23, 1909, p. 660.

A. H. H. (257/73).—COLOURING ELECTRIC-LIGHT GLOBES.—To stain a clear electric lamp red, the best process is to dip it into a varnish with which has been incorporated a suitable aniline dye. The varnish may be the following:

White hard spirit-varnish ...	15 oz.
Rectified spirit ...	20 oz.

To this is added aurantia and erythrosin, to produce a ruby colour.

Depilatory (3/61).—The ELECTROLYTIC REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR was described in the *C. & D.*, March 19, p. 456.

C. L. S. (2/68).—COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION.—Formule in which Irish moss is employed as the emulsant were given in the *C. & D.*, December 11, 1909, p. 900, and April 11, 1909, p. 580. The last-named reference is to the recipe recommended by Mr. W. Bousfield.

Exeter (7/42).—WAGES TO APPRENTICES.—In the case of premium apprentices, it is not unusual to return the amount of the premium as wages or pocket-money, but the custom is not universal in the drug-trade. It depends upon the qualifications of the apprentice and the conditions of employment. Outdoor apprentices frequently get 2s. 6d. a week for the first year, 5s. the second year, and 7s. 6d. to 10s. for the third year, irrespective of the premium paid. In Scotland, where premiums are unusual, outdoor apprentices receive about 10s. the first year, 15s. the second, and 25s. the third year.

Extractor (21/69).—BOOKS ON DENTISTRY.—The following books are what you require: Coleman's "Extraction of the Teeth," Luke's "Anæsthesia in Dental Surgery." For dental surgery, Tomes's "Dental Surgery" or Smale and Colyer's "Injuries and Diseases of the Teeth"—these books have also chapters on extraction of teeth. In dental mechanics, Essig's "American Text-book of Prosthetic Dentistry" is good; it includes chapters on all forms of crown and bridge work. For dental metallurgy, Smith's "Practical Dental Metallurgy" is a standard work. Two other books are also useful to the practical dentist: Angle's "Malocclusion of the Teeth" and Ottolengui's "Methods of Filling Teeth."

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," September 15, 1860.

Tobacco-smoking.

Sir B. Brodie has addressed an important letter to the "Times" condemnatory of the practice of smoking. For reasons which he gives (and which were pointed out by us in the Botanical Calendar for July, page 246, when explaining the qualities of *Nicotiana Tabacum*), he concludes that smoking is injurious. In connection with this subject we find that the pupils of the Polytechnic School in Paris have recently furnished some curious statistics bearing on tobacco. Dividing the young gentlemen of that college into groups, the smokers and the non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have proved themselves in the various competitive examinations far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in the various ordeals they have to pass through in a year, the average rank of the smokers had constantly fallen, and not inconsiderably, while the men who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral atmosphere of the clearest kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.
SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—200 Baiss Brothers & Stevenson £1 5s per cent. Preference, 18s. 3d.; 150 G. B. Kent Preference, 17s. 3d.; 100 Peek Frean 5 per cent. Preference, 20s. 9d.
WANTED (subject).—100 Camwall Preference, 5s.; 300 Idris "A" Preference, 3s. 6d.; £200 Debentures, 62 per cent.; 20 Evans Lescher Preference, £5 1s. c.d.; 100 Wright Layman Preference, 20s. 6d. c.d.; 250 A. J. White Ordinary, 2s. 3d.; 200 Preference, 10s. 10d.; 300 Vi-Cocoa Preference, 10s. 9d.
 List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application.
Bankers, London County and Westminster. Established 1898.

SECOND-HAND BARGAINS, A1 CONDITION.—Screen and Counter, 4 ft. 6 in. long, £5 10s.; Wall-case, Drawers under, 8 ft. long, £9 10s.; mahogany and plate-glass Counter, 10 ft. long, £7 10s.; Desk and Case, mahogany and plate glass, 48s. 6d.; plate-glass Counter-case, 5 ft. long, 80s.; 6-ft. bent plate-glass ditto, 84s.; Drug-fitting, Drawers, Cupboard, Lockers, Cornice, etc., 14 ft. long, £10 10s.; Window-enclosures, Glass Shelves, Bars and Brackets, £5. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

FITTINGS.—Second-hand Drug-fitting, Mirror Poison-cupboard, Bottle-shelving, and Cornice, 8 ft. Wall-case, 6-ft. Dispensing-screen (mirror centre), 10-ft. glass-fronted Counter, Perfumery-case, and Desk, mahogany and plate-glass Counter-case; the lot £49 10s.; also 2 second-hand mahogany and plate-glass "Silent Salesmen," 5 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft., £18 10s.; bargains. **H. Mills**, Chemists' Complete Shop-fitter and Shop-front Specialist. Estimates free. Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' BARGAINS.—Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases and Desks; Glass Show-cases of every description, Counters, Drawers, Window-enclosures, Glass Shelves; A1 Shopfittings, second-hand, at lowest prices; you can't do better; send for estimate and save money. **George Cook**, the Working Shop-fitter, 8a Cross Street, Islington, London.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU.—We have just taken over the Business of Bygrave & Son, City Road, and have several second-hand Drug-fittings, Screens, Counters, Wall-cases, etc., for Sale, cheap; fine condition. Write or call, **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 Old Street, E.C.

GUMMED PRICE TICKETS

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 Stocked in all usual prices up to 21s., each price banded separately in hundreds.

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The Midget, 9d. per 1,000.
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 Each 1,000 assorted 10 different prices. Full illustrated list of Blanks for use with these tickets free on application.

10^d

DUDDLEY & CO., Ticket Writers & Printers, Holloway, London.

BARGAINS.—One 12-ft. Drug Wall Fixture, comprising range of gold-labelled Drawers, Lockers, range of 4 Bottle Shelves, Pilasters, and Cornice, £10 5s.; 2 nearly new Window-enclosures, 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. 9 in. high, £5 the lot; 132 Gold-labelled Rounds, £5 3s.; 120 Recess Label ditto, £8 10s.; one set of three plate-glass Shelves, 3 ft. long, Bars and Brackets, 25s.; one set of ditto, 6 ft. long, with Bars and Brackets, 60s. **R. TOMLINSON & SONS**, Chemists' Shopfitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

PLATE-GLASS Shelves, Window-fittings, Carboys, Counters, Drug-fittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases; second-hand; send for list; cheapest house for high-class fittings; complete Chemist fitters; estimates and designs free; men sent to all parts. **TREBLE & CO.**, Shop-front Builders, Ringwood Road, Walthamstow, London.

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AMERICAN COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Market Reports, Names of Importers, Exporters, and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Dyes, &c. &c., furnished newspapers and private firms.

Inquiries answered requiring no special research work, fifty cents; others, special rates. Daily or weekly cable and mail service.

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One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

DENTAL.

FOR disposal, dental-chair, iron frame; dental-engine, never used; several pairs plated forceps, impression-trays, scalers, excavators, etc. 198/2, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

TICKA camera, listed at 8s. 6d., for 4s.; Beck's ¼-plate Frena, takes 40 films, listed at £3 17s. 6d., for £1 10s.; Adams' Yale, with Cooke lens, in leather case, listed at £12, take £4; No. 1 Brownies, 2s. 6d. each; P.O.P. postcards, 12s. 6d. 1,000 post free. **MARTIN**, Chemist, Southampton.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See above.

SHOP FITTINGS.

FOR sale, counter-case, as fig. 2740 (Maw's), 95 in. length; also 1 show-case, as Maw's 2,744, cheap. 77 King's Road, Brighton. TWO British framed plate mirrors; in good condition; 18 by 48 in.; original price £1 each; offer? 186/16, Office of this Paper. 250 SHOP-ROUNDS; usual sizes; lot 3s. 6d. doz. to clear. "CHEMIST," Bostall Hill, Plumstead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OXYGEN cylinders; offers wanted. **BARR SCOTT**, 28 Belluton Road, Knowle, Bristol.

TYPEWRITER; Smith Premier No. 4; thorough working order; £6; can be inspected. H. & Co., 112 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

EDISON Standard phonograph, £4 4s.; Excelsior phonograph, £1 10s.; large brass horn, 42-in. stand, good condition. Offers, PEARCE, Chemist, Exeter.

WHEAT offers pear-shape carboy, cut stopper, height 29 in., globe diameter 17; also quadrant, makers Gray & Keen, Liverpool? Brown's Drug Stores, 161 Seven Sisters' Road, N.

CHECK-TILL (National), perfect, 22s. 6d.; French counter-scales, 5s.; clockwork window-attraction, corn-cure, a seller, 6s. 6d.; lifelike model baby, 12s. 6d. PRICE, Chemist, Lewisham.

2 RADAM'S microbe-killer, gal. jars, 5s. each; 1 Gardner's No. 3 sifter and mixer, offers or exchange; Cooley's "Cyclopædia," 2 vols., 15s., new condition; Will's "Prescription Reading," 12s. 6d. net, for 2s. 6d.; 1-gal. tinct. press, new, on stand, 15s. GIFFORD, Blackburn.

WANTED.

GOOD recent lantern-slides of South Africa. W. MASKEW, Chemist, Clacton.

WANTED, a cash till, oil and syrup bottles. JACKLIN, Chemist, Hale, Cheshire.

MAKERS of best French non-inflammable and sarcaracoe combs. 191/10, Office of this Paper.

VEE-DEE vibrator; second-hand; good working condition. KNOWLES, Chemist, Harborne.

"LATIN London Pharmacopoeia"; 1851 edition preferred. ROBERTS, 323 Walworth Road, London, S.E.

NEW or second-hand fittings for branch. Sketches and estimates to GRIFFITHS, Chemist, Droydsden.

BLYTH'S "Poisons"; Allen's "Analysis," vol. iv.; lowest cash. MASCARENHAS, 27 King William Street, E.C.

BRUCE GREEN'S sight-savers, etc., wanted. Particulars and prices to SMART, Chemist, Buckhaven, Fife.

SECOND-HAND water bed, full size, good condition; tooth-forceps and dental outfit. GRAHAM, Chemist, Lisnaskea.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWEA, Bookseller, Waterloo Liverpool.

"MEDICAL PLANTS," by Bentley and Trimen; "Pharmacographia," by Plücker and Hanbury; and "The National Dispensary." State lowest price to 189/19, Office of this Paper.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

PRESENT address of Arthur E. Leighton, who purchases shop-worn proprietaries. 195/3, Office of this Paper.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their *bona-fides*.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of 3l. or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, September 19.

Grocers' Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., at 10 A.M. Opens and remains open till Saturday at 6 P.M.

Wednesday, September 21.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Lionel Laurance on "Unusual Methods of Sight-testing."

Friday, September 23.

London Chamber of Commerce, Chemical-trade Section, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C., at 2.30 P.M. The agenda includes: (1) A consideration of spirit-licences; (2) the manufacture and storage of spirituous preparations in bond; (3) the suggested Commonwealth standard for food and drugs; (4) new Port of London rates; (5) geraniol standard for Ceylon citronella oil.

Where to Study.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Street, Leeds.

Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

City of London College, White Street and Ropemaker Street, Moorfields, London, E.C.

University of Bristol, Bristol.

JAPAN CELLULOID INDUSTRY.—The Sakai and Aboshi Celluloid Manufacturing Companies in Western Japan have made arrangements with the Camphor Monopoly Office for the annual supply of 500,000 and 1,000,000 kin of camphor respectively. The annual output of the two celluloid companies is estimated at 3,000,000 kin, of which the Sakai Company turns out 1,000,000 kin. The demand for celluloid in Japan amounts to about 500,000 kin annually, so that there will remain a surplus amounting to 2,500,000 kin. It is hoped to export the surplus to Korea and China, and even to Europe. The Japanese companies are able to obtain camphor from the Monopoly Office at about 8 yen cheaper per 100 lb. than the European manufacturers, but they have not yet attained the same level as European makers as regards technical training. The domestic manufacturers are anxious to obtain the supply of camphor at the lowest possible price, so that they may compete with European manufacturers.

RUBBER.—The report of Mr. Stockdale, the Assistant Director of Science and Agriculture, states that on the North-West Rubber Experimental Station, British Guiana, the experiments were made up of four sections. In the first section the rubber was planted in the forest without any clearing; in the second portion it was planted in forest with the under-bush cut and the land drained; in the third position three-rod beds of rubber were planted alternately with three-rod beds of forest; and in the fourth section the whole land was cleared, drained, and properly empoldered. The results of these experiments were that the *Castilloa* variety had failed entirely on the flat and on the hill; the *Hevea* was growing well on well-drained land on the flat, but more slowly on the hilly slopes. Where the *Hevea* was exposed to the wind it had not done so well as when sheltered. The growth of the *Hevea* trees in the section which was cleared and well drained appeared to be as good as those stated in the reports from the East. In twenty-five months they had *Heveas* with a girth of 11½ in.; in the East anything from 3 in. to 9 in. in two years is considered satisfactory.